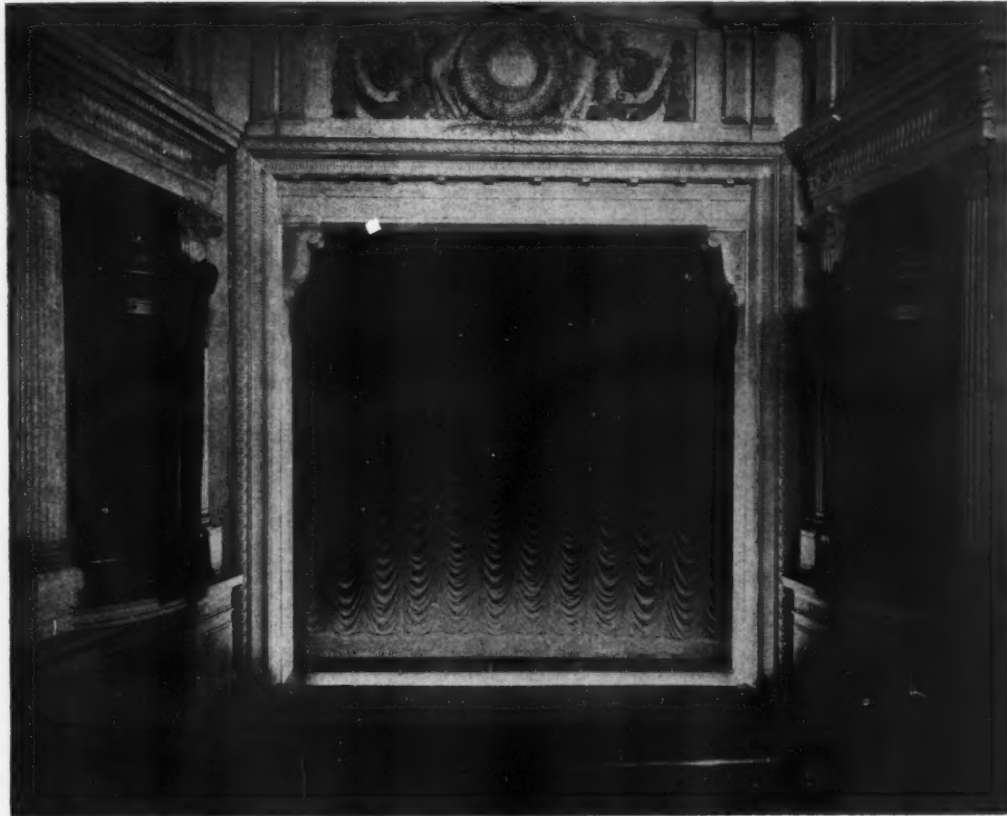


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOLUME CV

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1914

NUMBER 1989



THE ROYAL THEATRE, MANCHESTER: THE PROSCENIUM
MESSRS. RICHARDSON & GILL, LONDON, ARCHITECTS

NOTES FROM LONDON

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE Seventy-ninth Session of the Royal Institute of British Architects was opened with an Address by the President, Mr. Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., on "The Outlook of Architecture." In the course of his paper Mr. Blomfield once more drew attention to the misdirected enthusiasm which some historians feel regarding the alleged superiority of the mediæval workman to his

present-day descendants; and he maintained that those who have the handling of old buildings have it driven into them again and again that the average work of the Middle Ages was inferior rather than good. "I am talking simply of building, not in any way of design and details of ornament, and I say deliberately that at the beginning of the sixteenth century most of the master builders were bad builders."

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Such a sweeping indictment may be difficult to prove, but there is evidence enough to convict many old-time artisans of sheer jerrybuilding. The more important question is, Can the best workmanship of the present day compare favorably with that of the past? When a future Wordsworth looks back through the centuries, will he be able to write of modern buildings as the Lake Country Poet Laureate wrote of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, "They dreamt not of a perishable home who thus could build"?

Though modern work may never trouble the restorers for the reason that most of it is not intended to outlast its epoch, it is probable that living masons, bricklayers and carpenters can work as well as those who excelled in the past. When occasion arises craftsmen can be found to carry out the designs of the architect just as they could in the days when building conditions were different, and the opinion may be hazarded that such a structure as the new Liverpool Cathedral will require less underpinning, grouting or partial reconstruction in a given number of years than Winchester or St. Paul's Cathedral.

Monumental art is in a class by itself. The problem which as a rule confronts the architect is the speedy delivery of a building without undue cost and with a guarantee of stability for a period far short of eternity. Workmen, too, understand the requirements of the age and so long as they are expeditious and adaptable to new methods of construction they will satisfy the contractor, the architect and the client, without a claim to immortality.

Londoners and visitors to the metropolis during August, September and October were attracted to St. James' Park by the work of refronting Buckingham Palace; and seldom has an architectural event been more popular. The night and day progress of the scheme for making the Palace more palatial in appearance was watched with lively satisfaction and now that the Portland stone front is free from scaffolding the effect of the transformation, almost American in rapidity, may be seen. Sir Aston Webb's design was substituted with great skill and when the stone weathers a little the full pictorial importance of the change will be realized. The King gave

a dinner to the 500 workmen who had been engaged in the work.

At the other end of Birdcage Walk extensive building operations are proceeding. About fourteen years ago a competition was instituted for Government Offices near the Houses of Parliament and the premier place was given to the design of J. M. Brydon, who died, however, before the site was cleared. The first part of the scheme, namely the offices of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education, was carried out some years since by the Office of Works, with Sir Henry Tanner as Superintending Architect. It is the remaining portion of the block which is now being erected, under the same guidance.

The southern side of the Thames between Waterloo and Vauxhall bridges is being developed slowly but surely. Almost destitute of architectural interest, save for Lambeth Palace, St. Thomas' Hospital, and the pottery establishments, and possessing, like many riverside neighborhoods an unenviable reputation for squalor, it has been the subject of many paper improvements during the last decade. Something tangible will be the outcome of those ideas. The superstructure of the County Hall is arising from the first reclaimed area and other imposing buildings are likely to follow, with adequate roadways and approaches. In Lambeth, behind the Embankment, small and deplorable dwelling-houses have been cleared away and several well-designed factories, garages and other spacious structures have been erected on the sites. This neighborhood is near Kensington, where a housing scheme is being realized, under the architectural control of Professor Adshead, on the Duchy of Cornwall property, and the state of this district south of the river promises to be redeemed. There is a well-founded tradition that Inigo Jones, then Surveyor to His Majesty's Works, buried his money in Lambeth Marshes during the Civil Wars, 1643-5.

In the Borough a beginning has been made with the scheme for abolishing the Tabard Street slums, which are among the worst known to civilization. The cost of the works, including the blocks of dwellings, is estimated to be about half a million, but the money will be well spent. The

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improvements are being controlled by the London County Council, who are advised by their architect, Mr. W. E. Riley. In Walworth, an adjoining district, a large

block of dwellings is being erected for the Peabody Trustees by Mr. Victor Wilkins. There are many indications of building activities in London. The Bedford College

for Women, Regent's Park, was referred to on page 128, and the accompanying illustrations show how Mr. Basil Champneys dealt with the site. The cost of the



THE ROYAL THEATRE, MANCHESTER. ELEVATION TO QUAY STREET
MESSRS. RICHARDSON & GILL, LONDON, ARCHITECTS

block of dwellings is being erected for the Peabody Trustees by Mr. Victor Wilkins. There are many indications of building activities in London. The Bedford College

buildings is given as £100,000. Mr. Burnet's additions to the British Museum are finished, practically, but it is hoped that the comprehensive scheme to give the

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Museum an island to itself will be accomplished soon by demolitions and by further additions to Smirke's parent building. The completion of a part of Mr. Monckton's Pearl Assurance building in Holborn has given the neighborhood of Lincoln's Inn Fields a new dome landmark. The steelwork of Messrs. W. J. Ancell and Henry Tanner's large hotel is rising just behind the low buildings in Piccadilly Circus and gives the clue to other changes which are imminent. In Millbank a large block of offices for the British-American Tobacco Company is being erected by Messrs. Gordon and Gunton, and on an adjacent site will be built the new headquarters of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the architects being Messrs. Simpson and Ayrton. The foundations have been laid for the Port of London Offices near the Tower and for the St. Marylebone Town Hall, both buildings being designed in competitions by Mr. Edwin Cooper.

Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, a pleasant open space with surrounding houses will disappear, probably, before long, but a compensating area may be given in exchange. Building schemes are in preparation for the whole of the Trevor Estate and already excavations have been begun for a *stores annexe* of a large size. On or about the Square itself will be a new building for Harrod's Stores, with a subterranean passage to the main block in the Brompton Road. The architects are Messrs. Stephens and Munt. Exactly what will be the fate of the open space remains to be seen but it is certain that before long the district will be altered beyond recognition. William Fuller Pocock (1779-1849) is known to have worked in the neighborhood and it is probable that his architectural work, including the present building of Princes Skating Club, is well represented on the Trevor Estate.

Among modern playhouses in England the Royal Theatre at Manchester is of exceptional interest. It is the work of Messrs. Richardson & Gill and its Neo-Classical characteristics are revealed by the illustrations in the present issue. As a rule such buildings are enveloped in masses of flamboyant decoration and though there are some exceptions the artistic oppor-

tunities are generally lost. The present structure is refined and pleasing. The interior carries out the idea expressed in the external design and the whole building was well conceived.

A pillar memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers has been erected in Southampton from the design of Mr. R. M. Lucas and a cloister memorial to J. Phillips, the wireless operator on the ill-fated *Titanic*, is being built in Godalming from the design of Miss Gertrude Jekyll and Mr. Thackeray Turner.

Neither of the designs prepared by Mr. Lutyens for an Art Gallery in Dublin is likely to be carried out and the collection of pictures offered under certain conditions will be dispersed. The Corporation objected for one thing to the fact that the architect proposed by the would-be donor was not an Irishman. Meanwhile a competition for an Art Gallery has been instituted in Belfast, with Mr. J. J. Burnet as Assessor.

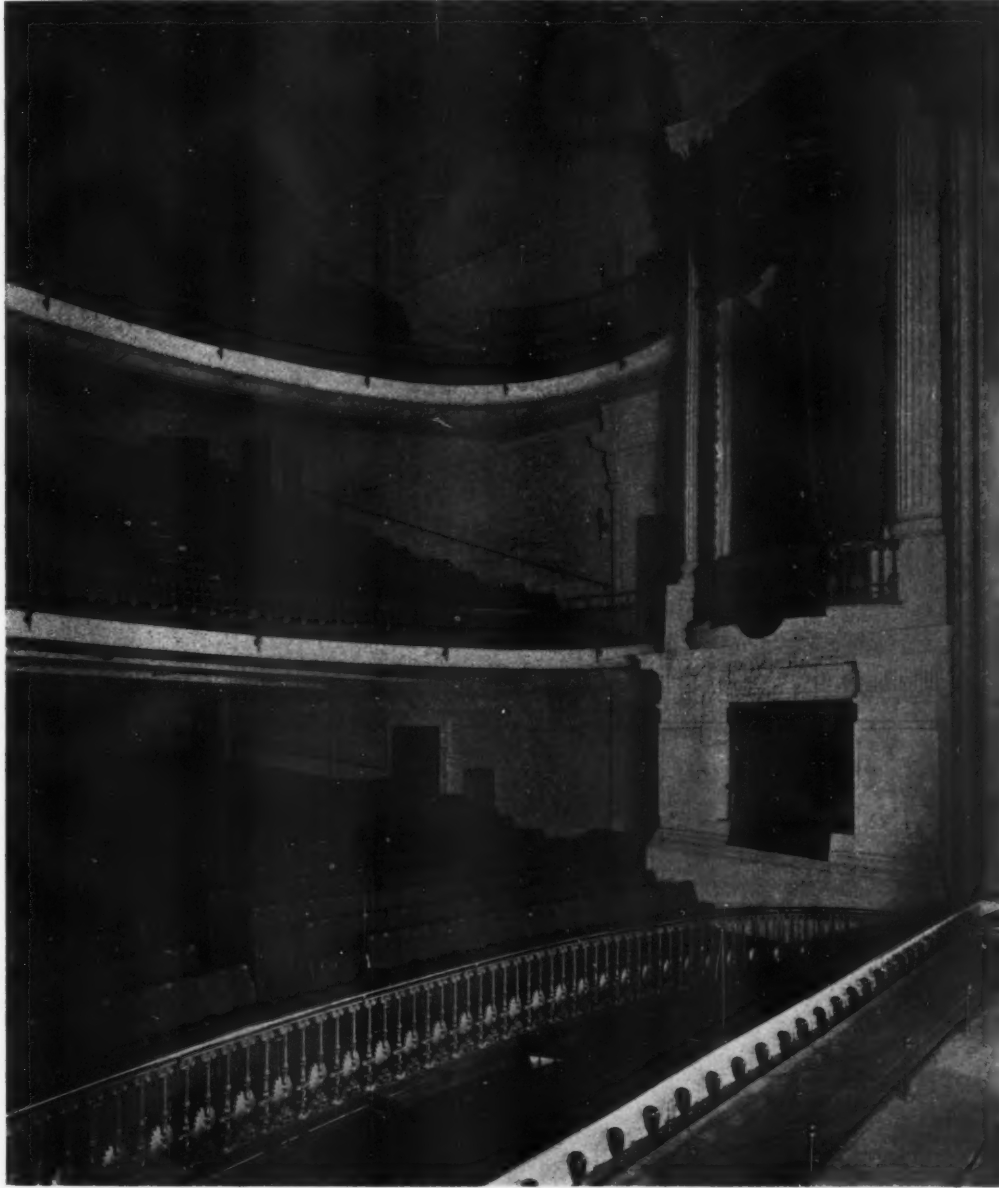
Since the time of the City Wall, Stow's "Survey," and Wren's Plan, the boundaries of London have been enlarged to such an extent and large spaces have been covered with such irregularity that the metropolis seems hopeless from a planning point of view. New Edinburgh took shape under Craig's plan but Greater London and many other city suburbs simply "grewed," like Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stow's *Topsy*. Forgotten was the example of the great landowners who, with enlightened self-interest, as a democratic politician has it, evolved the garden squares in the West End. Those members of the American Civic Association who visited Europe in September, will remember many districts where forethought would have been beneficial: and they will recollect also the evidence of enterprise on the part of living architects and existing corporations. The importance of central supervision and administration in dealing with Town and Road planning has now become obvious and steps are being taken to formulate the best principles.

Several new factors in architectural education have been before the public lately. The architectural schools of University and King's Colleges have been united in important buildings designed by Prof. F. M. Simpson. While such centres as

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the Architectural Association in London and the School of Architecture at Liverpool maintain their prestige, the First Atelier in London is enjoying a measure of

has been established in Rome and travelling studentships in architecture, sculpture and decorative painting have been instituted on the lines of the Prix de Rome. The



THE ROYAL THEATRE, MANCHESTER. THE AUDITORIUM FROM THE STAGE
MESSRS. RICHARDSON & GILL, LONDON, ARCHITECTS

success which may lead to the development of the French system in this country. With the aid of the Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, a new British School

first scholarships, of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for three years, have been awarded as follows:—For Architecture to Mr. H. C. Bradshaw, a Liverpool student

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of exceptional promise; for Sculpture, to Mr. Gilbert Ledward; and for Decorative Painting, to Mr. Colin Gill. These awards are made to advanced students, whose business it will be to study the higher aspects of art. The first Jarvis Studentship, with similar privileges, has been awarded by the R.I.B.A. to Mr. Louis de Soissons. The British Fine Art Palace at the Rome Exhibition, 1911, is being adapted by Mr. Lutyens and the enlarged British School will soon be as representative of art as of archæology. With the existing opportunities for travel offered by the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of British Architects and other bodies, the modern student should not fail to achieve greatness. It is often said, however, that such scholarships are fatal to artistic development.

While professional talent is being fostered, the lay mind is being trained in various ways. It has long been felt that our museums have not fulfilled their educational object and when Lord Sudeley suggested that guides should be appointed the experiment was tried at the British Museum with such success that one was

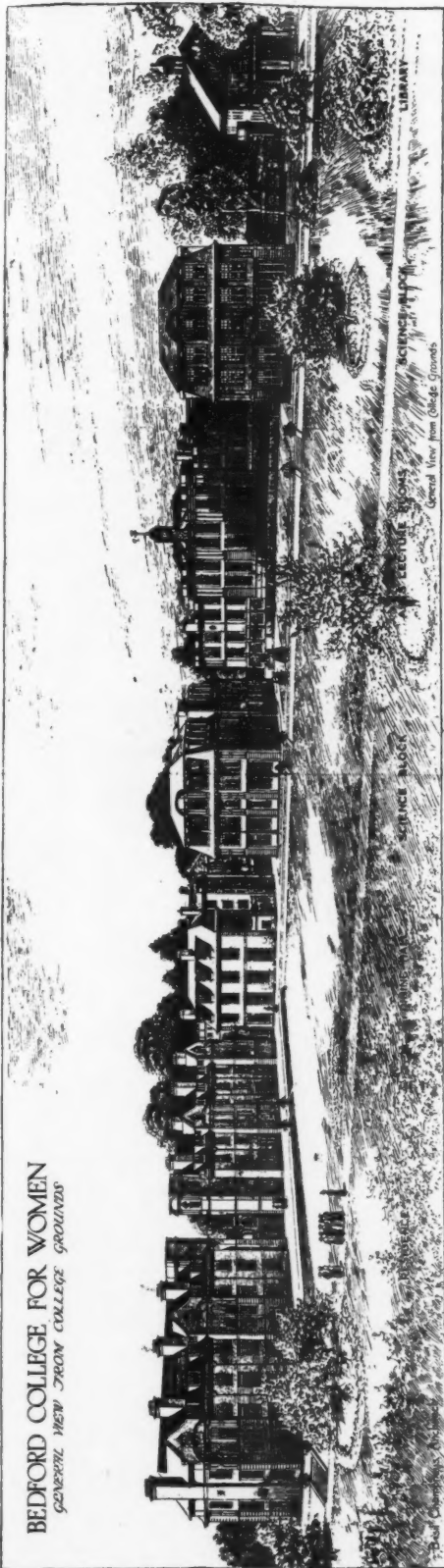
appointed also at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The docent is well-known in America and the uses of such an official are being discovered in England. The spectacle of people wandering aimlessly from room to room searching in vain, apparently for intellectual food in the wilderness, is to be endured no longer. It is encouraging to those who try to educate the public in artistic affairs to find that when information is presented in an interesting and crisp way the audiences are not small: and the attendances are equally good at the lectures by Mr. Kaines Smith, Mr. Banister Fletcher, Mr. Richardson and other authorities which are taking place at various centres at the present time.

A prize of the value of £120 is offered by the College Board of the London Hospital for an Essay on "The Ventilation of Schools and Public Institutions." Essays, which must be typewritten or printed in English must be sent in by May 31st, 1914. The prize is open to public competition and there seems to be an opportunity for an American author with the requisite knowledge.



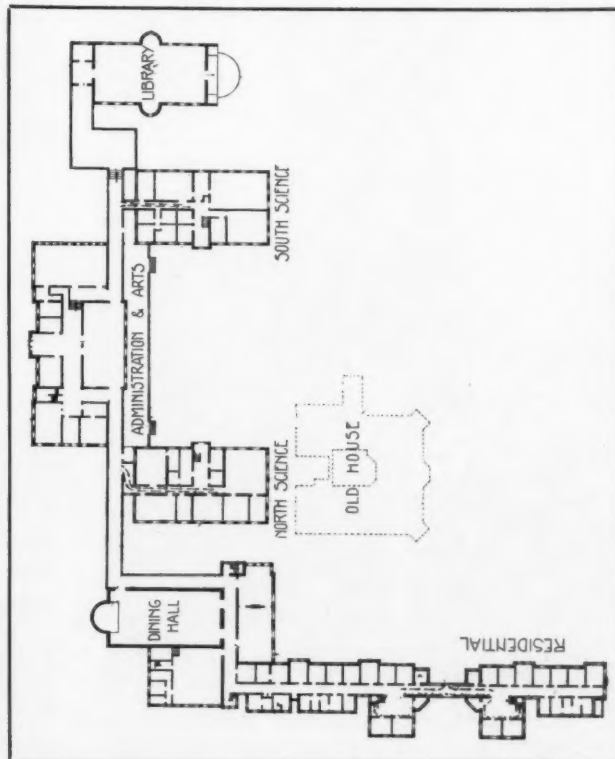
THE VESTIBULE

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
GENERAL VIEW FROM COLLEGE GROUNDS



BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN REGENT'S PARK, ENGLAND

Among buildings recently executed, the new Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, takes high rank. Mr. Basil Champneys, who received the Royal Gold Medal last year, is the architect, except in the case of the Lady Tate Library, which was designed by the late Mr. Sidney Smith. The situation is exceptional, the site being within the eight acres surrounding South Villa: and the red brick buildings, an acre in extent, are almost hidden by old trees. Fortunate the College was to obtain such a position, but the renewal of the Crown Lease of the land has been objected to by those who know the value of open spaces in London and who fear that the precedent of Bedford College will be followed by similar enterprises. Accommodation is provided for 320 day students and eighty in residence.



THE CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

THE obvious architectural merit of St. Thomas's Church, New York City, has attracted the attention of *The Brickbuilder* for January, and apparently influenced a departure from the policy heretofore generally adhered to by this publication of restricting its illustrations to examples executed in clay products. This stone church is given an interesting presentation.

Among the other subjects illustrated in this number are a house at Washington, D. C., by John Russell Pope; Guilford Public School, Cincinnati, O., Garber & Woodward, architects; The Capital City Club, Atlanta, Ga., of which Donn Barber is the architect. This building constructed of brick with terra cotta trimmings is most fortunate in having retained, in so

(FROM ARCHITECTURE)



ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, NEW YORK
MESSRS. CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS

large a building, the distinctive character of both social club and residence.

The Davis Library of Phillips Exeter Academy, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson (Boston office), architects, appears to be in every respect a worthy example of its kind.

(FROM THE BRICKBUILDER)



DETAIL OF LOGGIA, CAPITAL CITY CLUB,
ATLANTA, GA.

MR. DONN BARBER, ARCHITECT

In the text pages, Professor Wallace C. Sabine, author of an article on "Theatre Acoustics," published in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* of December 31st, 1913, discusses in his usual thorough manner the scientific aspect of "Building Material and Musical Pitch."

"The Architectural Renderings," of Mr. Otto R. Eggers, is the subject of a monograph, illustrated by some characteristic work. Other subjects illustrated or discussed in the text will be found in the index on another page.

The September number of *The Architectural Review* of Boston is devoted principally to the illustration of English and

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Domestic work. Among the American examples considered worthy of illustration, are the new buildings for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, William Welles Bosworth, architect, and the John Winthrop School, Roxbury, Mass., designed by Maginnis & Walsh.

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)



POMPEIAN ROOM HOUSE AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.
MR. CHARLES A. PLATT, ARCHITECT

A short text article on "The Passing of the Thatched Roof" appears to have more value in a frankly European journal than to one, presumably published in the interests of American architecture, where

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW)



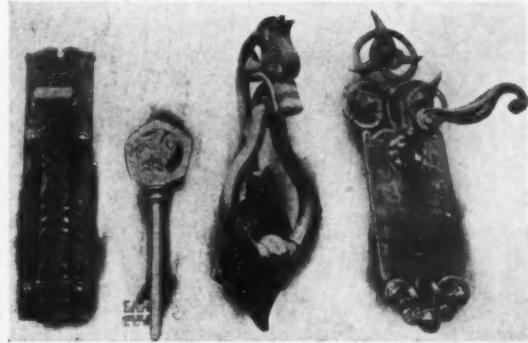
AN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE
MR. ERNEST NEWTON, ARCHITECT

the thatched roof has never held an important place.

It is an unusual pleasure to be able to review, within one month, two issues of *The Architectural Review*. The October (1913) number, recently received, is like

its predecessor, devoted principally to the illustration of English work. The leading article on "The Norman Architecture of

(FROM JOURNAL OF THE A. I. A.)



HAND-FORGED WROUGHT IRON WORK

England," gives added credence to the supposition that the editor does not consider American work to be of equal importance. Seven pages are, however, devoted to reproducing alternative designs by John Russell Pope, for the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., which are principally of interest as architectural renderings, and as a historic reminiscence of the competition won by Mr. Henry Bacon.

The subject of mural painting, of unflinching interest to architects having in

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW)



CHURCH IN WONERSH, ENGLAND
MR. C. H. TOWNSEND, ARCHITECT

charge the designing of important public buildings, is given space in *The International Studio* for January. Under the cap-

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tion "A New Mural Panel by Mr. Frank Brangwyn," there are illustrated and described several sketch studies in pencil and color, which have considerable suggestive value.

A well designed English Manor House at Craig-Y-Parc, South Wales, is illustrated from pencil sketches by the architect, Mr. C. E. Mallows, F.R.I.B.A.

The Journal of the American Institute of Architects, January number, is as usual devoted principally to the activities of the Institute and its component chapters. In addition there is a well illustrated short article on "Wrought Iron Work in America," and a discussion of "The Quantity System of Estimating."

The Architectural Record for January features the Graduate College of Princeton University, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson (Boston office), architects, under the title "A Study in Scholastic Architecture." This subject was illustrated perhaps even more adequately, if not so profusely, in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, November 26, 1913.

"Furniture from the Architectural Standpoint" is the subject of an interesting article by H. Donaldson Eberlein and Abbott McClure, which is well illustrated by photographs and sketches of English and American examples. A plea is made not only for coherence in period of furnishing, but particularly for harmony.

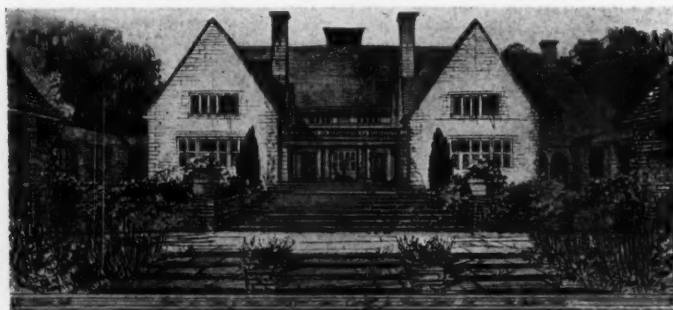
"A Narrative and Some Pen Sketches," describing some of the early Colonial work in Manhattan is contributed by Rawson W. Haddon and "Textile Origins in Architecture" is again discussed by Charles De Kay.

Architecture for January well illustrates St. Thomas's Church on Fifth Avenue, New York City, Messrs. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson (New York office), architects, but it is to be regretted that the accompanying descriptive text, ostensibly designed to show further respect for this generally accepted important addition to the architecture of Manhattan Island, should have been so written as to lose dignity by reason of its thinly veiled allusions throughout to the advertising pages of this issue. *The Brickbuilder*, also illustrating this Church, has presented the subject of its description in a manner so much more dignified as to be in marked contrast.

The accepted designs for the Court House and Prison, Inferior Jurisdiction, New York City, Mr. Alfred Hopkins, architect, is illustrated in this issue, as is also some recent examples of domestic suburban work by Mr. Electus D. Litchfield, all worthy of the space given to it.

This issue of *Architecture* presents in its text nothing of importance aside from its somewhat loosely written descriptions of its illustrations.

(FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO)



A HOUSE IN SOUTH WALES
MR. C. E. MALLOWS, ARCHITECT

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BEAUTIFYING THE CANAL

NOW that the first vessel has actually been transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific by crossing the Isthmus of Panama, thus realizing the dream of decades, the subject of beautifying the canal becomes one of renewed interest. There has been no lack of suggestion as to how this might be at least begun. From France comes the proposal that in connection with any scheme adopted, the early work of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer, be commemorated by a statue to him at some conspicuous point on the canal. Another idea is to make a beginning by erecting colossal pillars at the outermost points of the Atlantic and Pacific entrances, surmounted by heroic statues of Columbus and Balboa. There appears to be no objection to carrying out either or both of these suggestions as tokens of recognition of services performed by daring pioneers, but we heartily concur with the expressed sentiment of many artists that the canal is a monument in itself and needs no extraneous adornments as aids to beauty or dignity. In fact, the reported recommendation of the government's Commission of Fine Arts,

based on a personal inspection of the canal route by Daniel C. French and Frederick Law Olmstead, seems eminently suitable. It suggests that "a memorial record of the building of the canal be made in the form of an impressive inscription upon a great monument surface at some point of prominence." If this proposal is accepted, the memorial will be severely simple in design, the lettering executed in Roman V-shaped characters formed in concrete applied as a massive facing to the irregularly fractured trap rock.

"The canal," the report adds, "like the Pyramids or some imposing object in natural scenery, is impressive from its scale and simplicity and directness." The treatment of structures or land areas contiguous to the canal may properly be considered in connection with the entire subject, but there seems to be no occasion for haste in adopting a comprehensive plan as long as work done in the meantime is of the character suggested.

ESSAY CONTEST ON SCHOOL VENTILATION

ATTENTION is called to the closing paragraph of the "Notes from London" on another page of this number in which we are informed by our correspondent that a prize of about \$600 is offered by the College Board of the London Hospital for an essay on "The Ventilation of Schools and Public Institutions." The many excellent opportunities now offered for training in architectural design—especially as regards the rendering of façade and attractive presentation of plan—has so emphasized these features in the minds of younger architects that both here and abroad, matters of internal mechanical equipment have been too often slighted. The ventilation and heating of public institutions, as of residences, are after all of far greater importance to the health, comfort, and welfare of the occupants than any consideration of period or *parti*. We hope, therefore, that the encouragement given by our English cousins to the study of this topic will not only meet with hearty response from the experts of all countries, but will also serve to remind students of architecture that their future success de-

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pend upon a number of things in addition to skillful draftsmanship and ability to plan.

THE ALTMAN COLLECTION

AS was to have been expected, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the City of New York have accepted the conditions imposed by the will of the late Benjamin Altman in disposing of his art treasures, and the transfer of ownership of this invaluable collection to the city will probably soon be consummated.

"THE RIDDLE OF AMERICA"

WRITING under this title in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Guglielmo Ferrero, the distinguished latter day historian of the Roman Republican Empire, entertainingly discusses the relative ideals of the New and the Old Worlds. He effectively refutes the current European idea that Americans are "barbarians laden with gold," and credits us with a highly developed æsthetic sense. At the same time he believes that we insist upon the unity of Quantity with Quality and dwells at some length upon the inconsistency of such a position.

"One day in New York," he writes, "I was commending an example of American architecture to an American architect of great talent. 'Yes, yes,' he answered with a touch of satire, 'my fellow countrymen would willingly spend a hundred millions of dollars to build a church as beautiful as St. Mark's in Venice, but they would command me, as a condition of the work, to finish it within eighteen months.'

"That is a significant phrase. How is it possible to beautify a world which is incessantly in transformation, wherein nothing is stable, and which wishes to multiply everything it possesses—buildings, as it would furniture? To create beautiful palaces, to construct beautiful furniture, to attain the distant ideal of perfection, time is essential,—time and wise deliberation, reasonable limitation of the multiplicity of human demands, and a certain stability in taste. No one could have built St. Mark's or Notre Dame in eighteen months,

The acquisition of so munificent a bequest, including rare Chinese pottery, and canvasses by such masters as Filippo Lippi, Memling, Montagna, and Rembrandt, is not of interest merely to the City of New York. It is in the truest sense an acquisition by American art lovers who, in our national metropolis, may draw daily inspiration from the masters of every age and school. Public appreciation of the generosity of private collectors, and their heirs, has always been warm in America and noticeably increases as, with time and study, the popular love of art grows stronger.

and France could not have created her famous decorative styles of the eighteenth century, if public taste had been so fickle as ours, and if everybody at that time had wished to change his furniture every ten years."

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

FIRE INSURANCE—AMOUNT RECOVERABLE BY CONTRACTOR

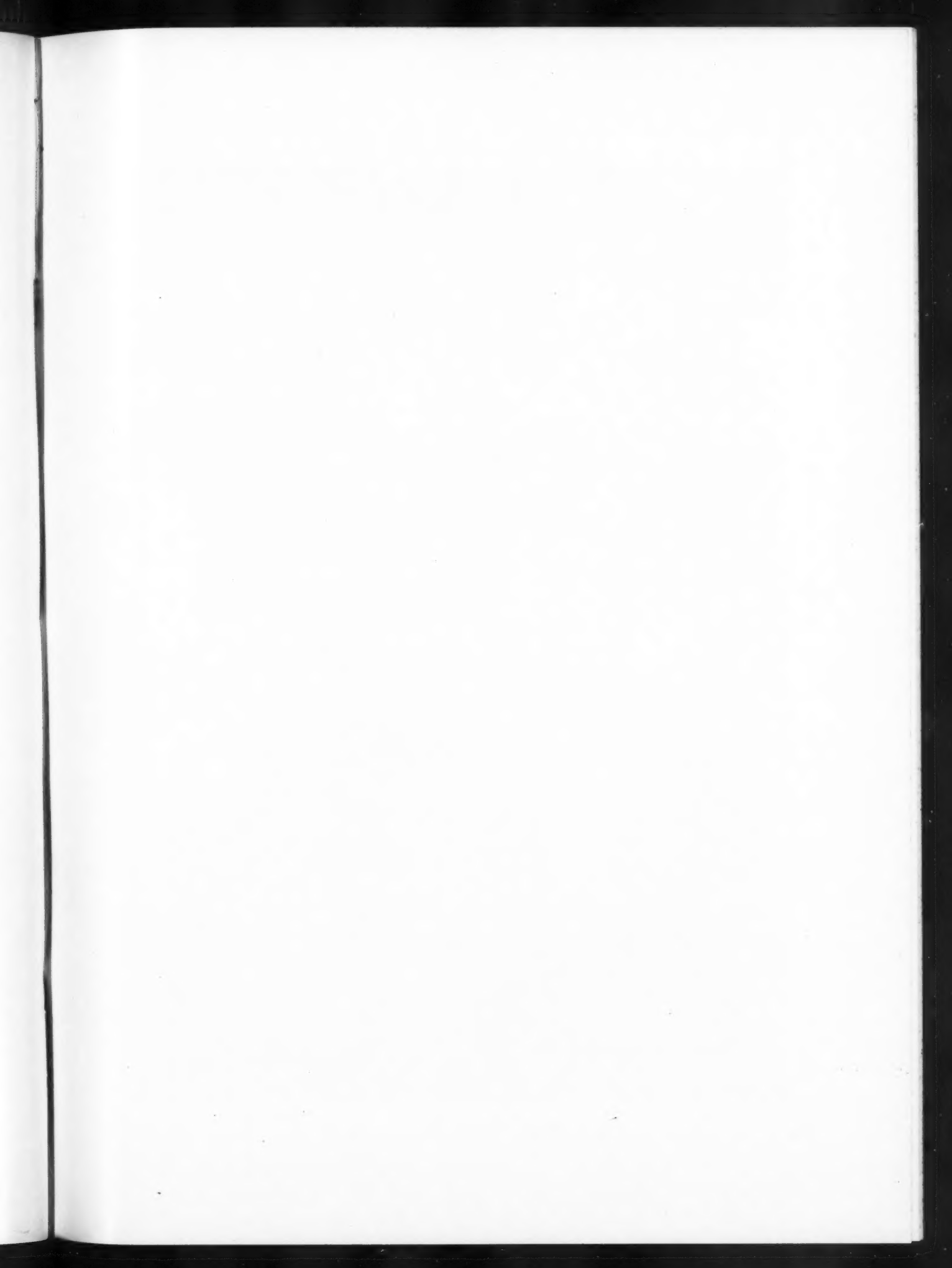
A contractor agreed to build a building which was partially in existence when his contract was made. It was destroyed by fire during construction. He held a policy of insurance on the building, upon which he sued. It was held that he was entitled to recover only the value of the building at the time of the fire, less its value when he commenced work thereon.

Sammons v. American Bridge Co., South Carolina Supreme Court, 77 S. E., 1108.

FLOORING CONTRACT—CONSTRUCTION

A written offer by a contractor to furnish and lay parquet floors in a certain building at a specified price, signed by the owner of the building but not by the officer, but containing no specification as to the number of floors to be laid, nor agreement on the owner's part to pay the price named, was held to be a good contract for any floors laid at the owner's instance, but did not bind the owner to allow the offerer to lay all the floors in the building.

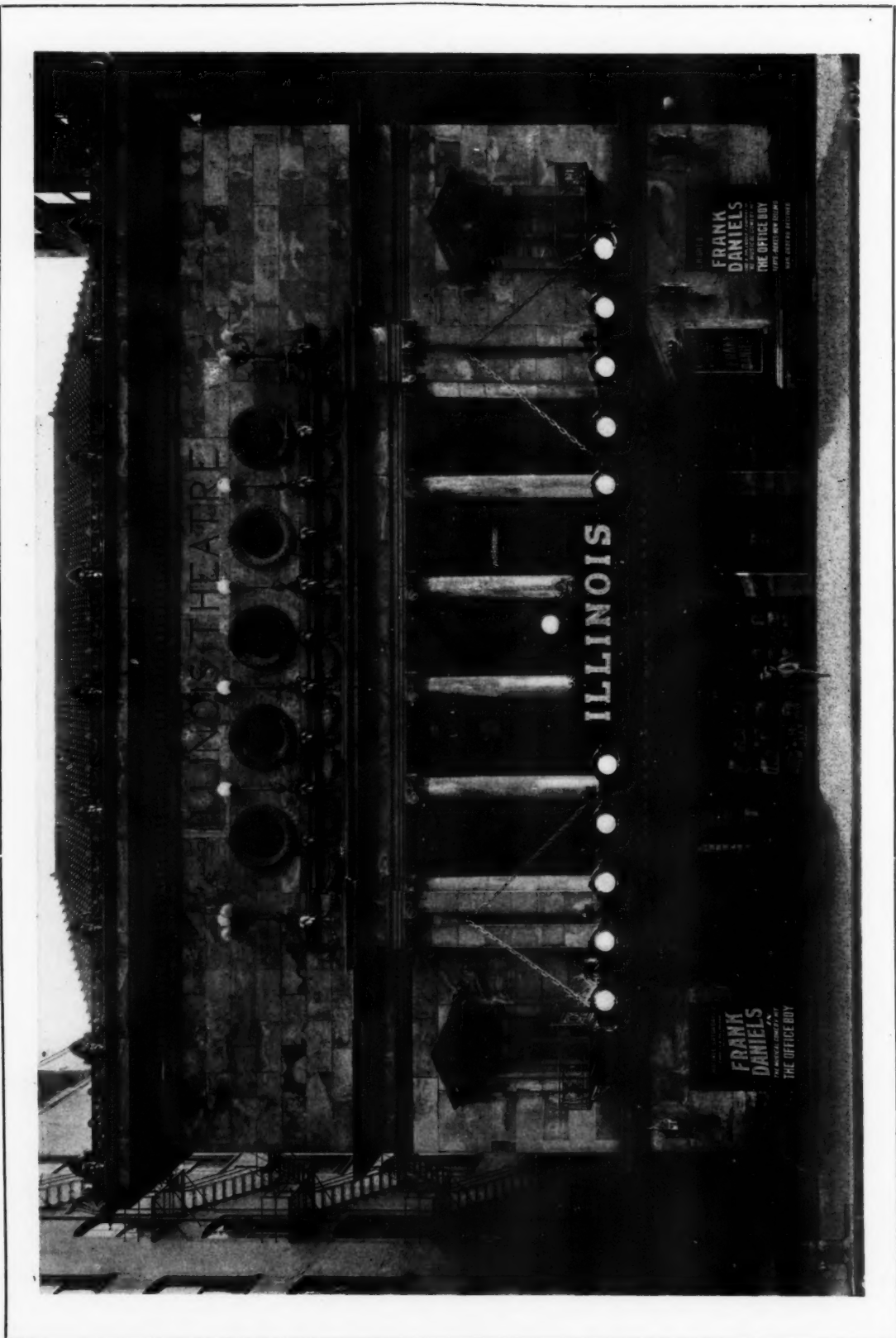
Acme Wood Carpet Flooring Co. v. Broadway & Fifty-third St. Co., New York, Appellate Division, 142 N. Y. Supp., 490.



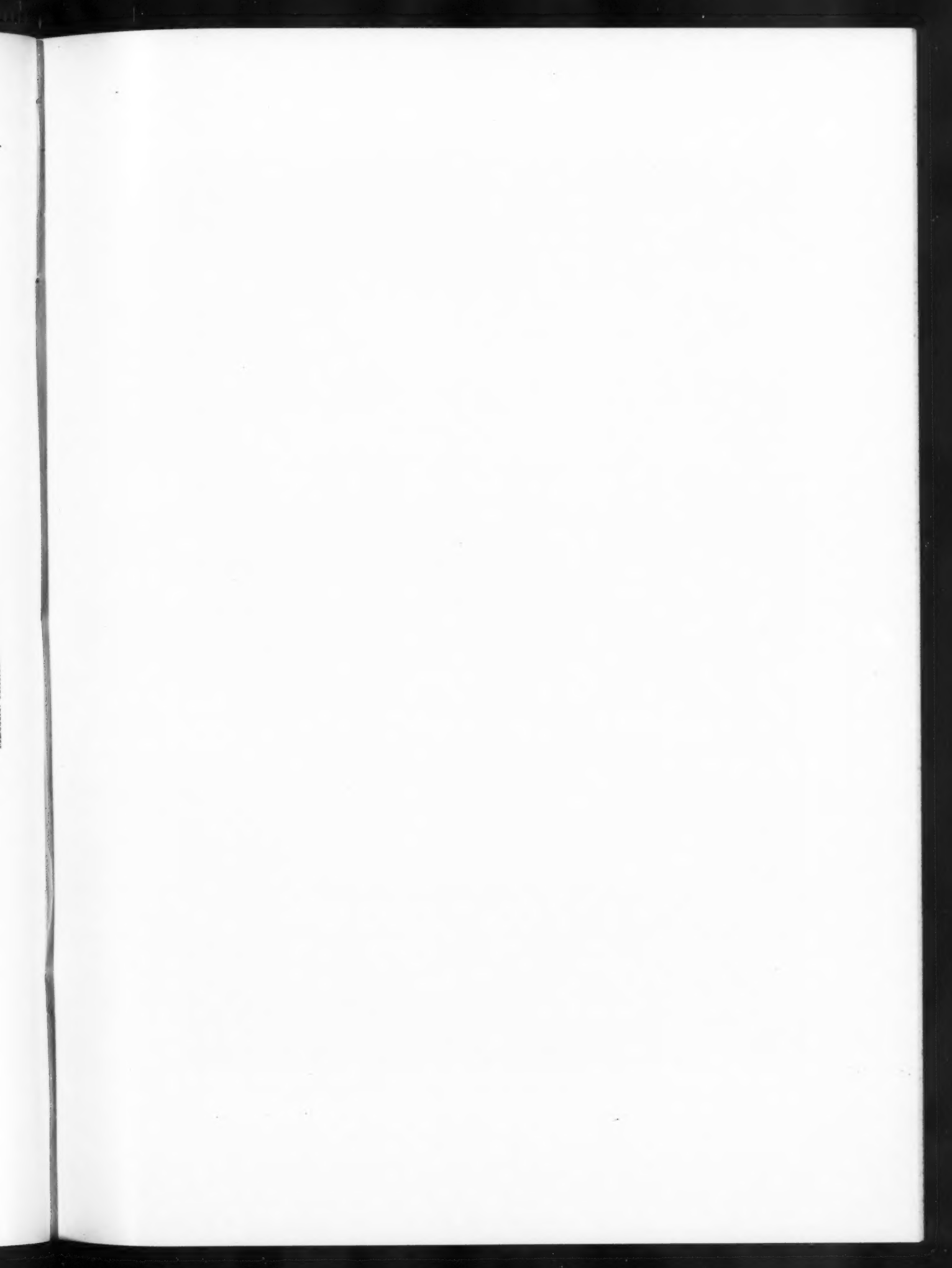
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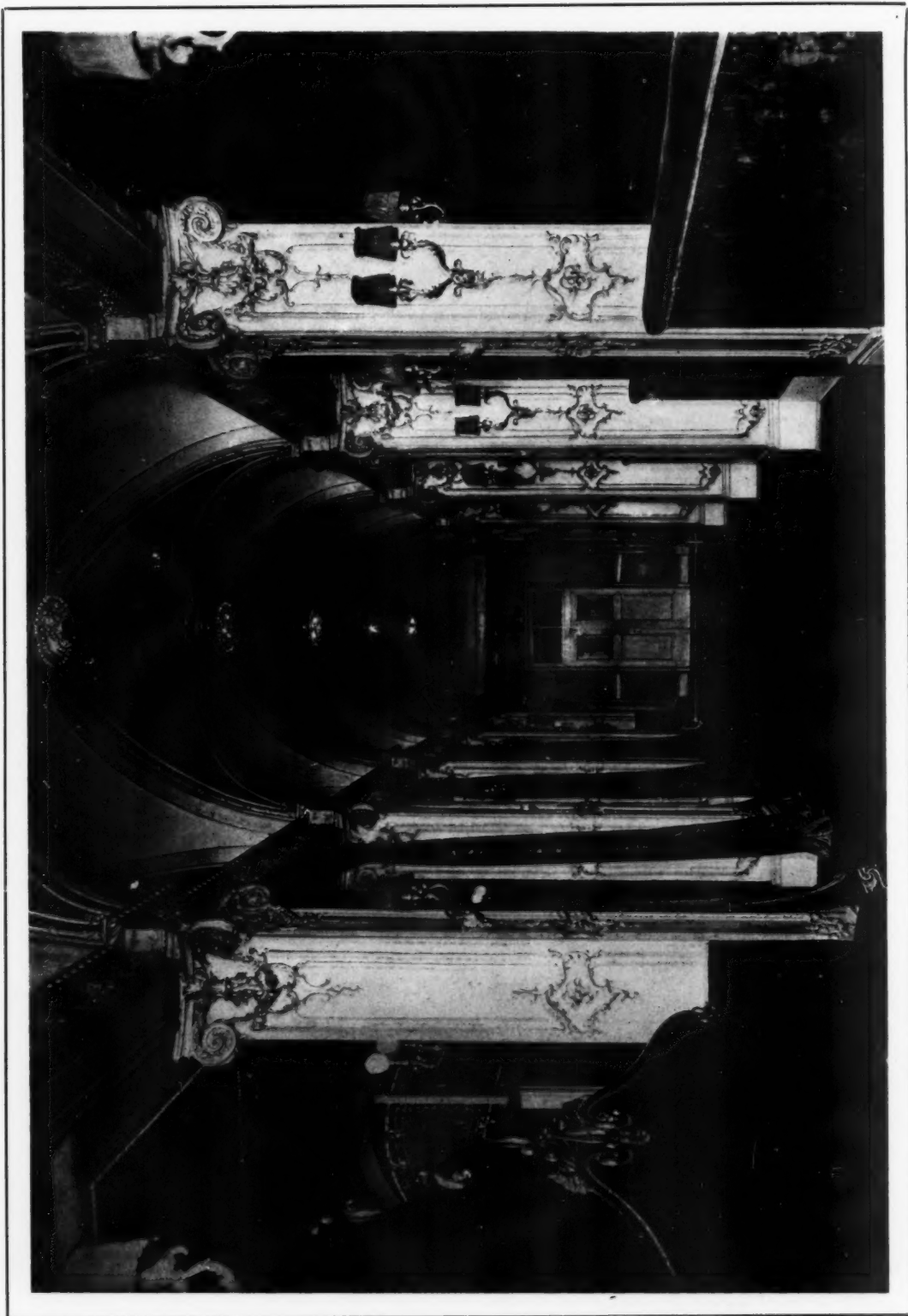
ILLINOIS THEATRE, CHICAGO, ILL.
MESSRS. MARSHALL & FOX, ARCHITECTS



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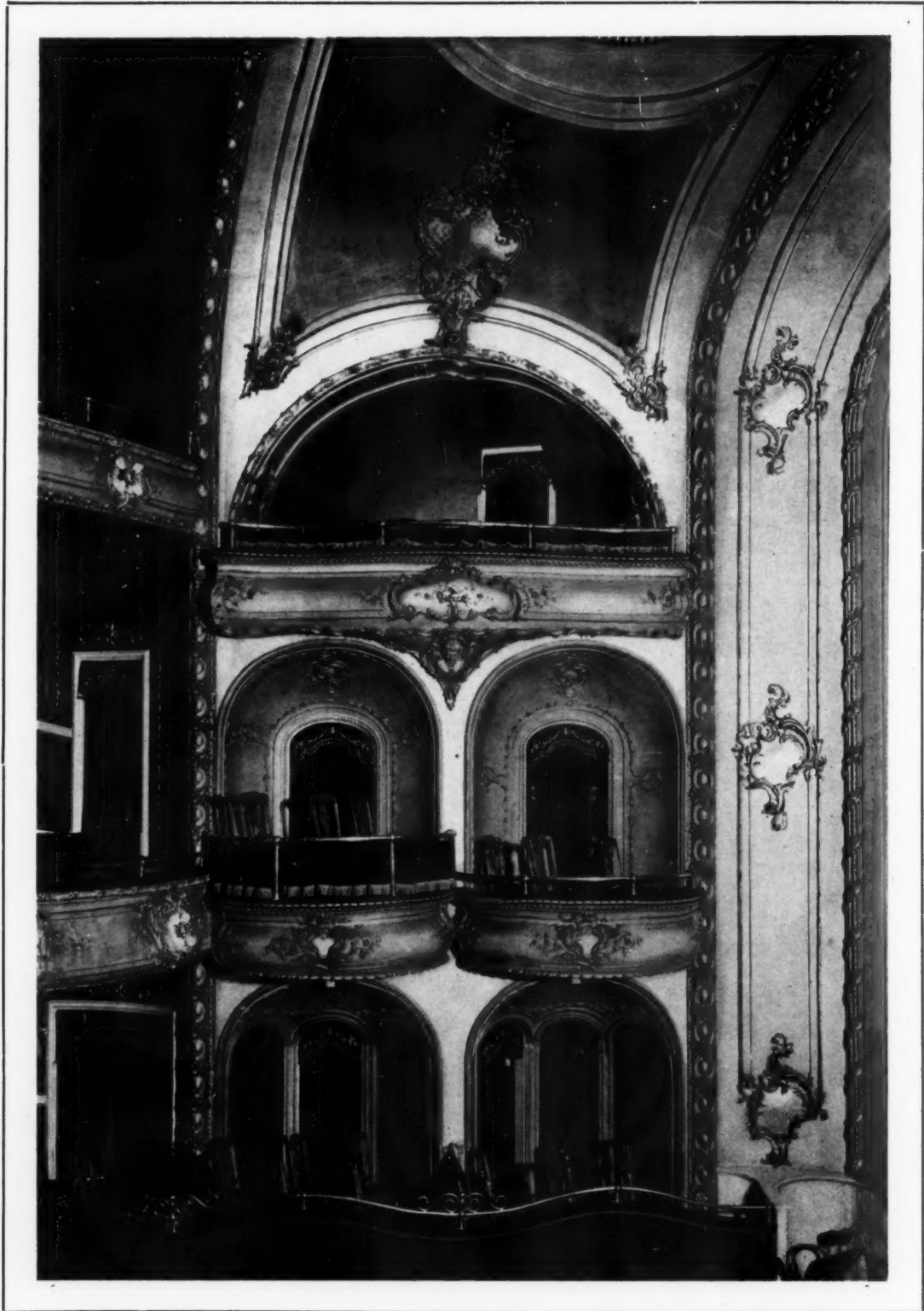
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THE LOBBY

ILLINOIS THEATRE, CHICAGO, ILL.

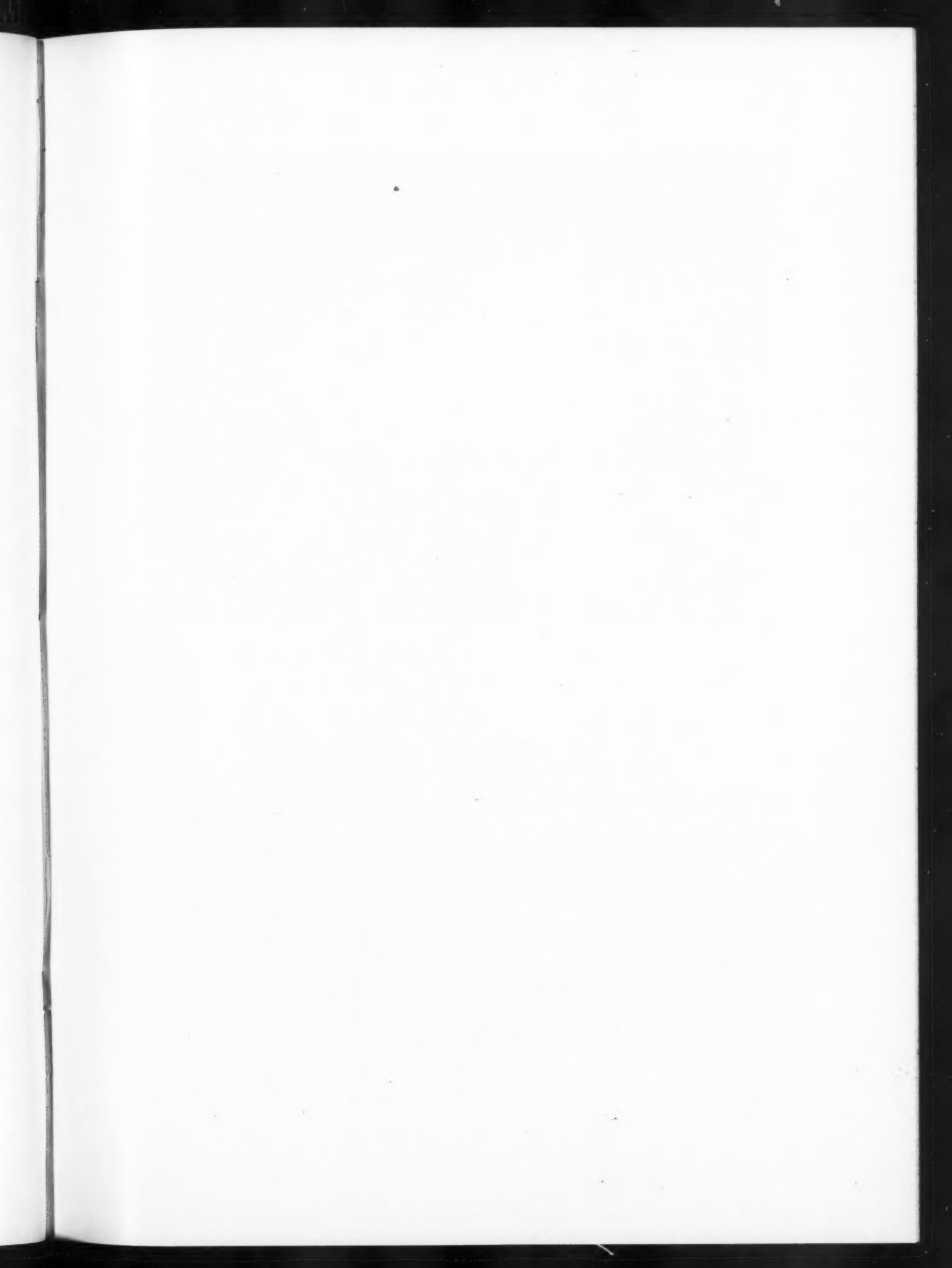
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DETAIL OF BOXES

ILLINOIS THEATRE, CHICAGO, ILL.

MESSRS. MARSHALL & FOX, ARCHITECTS





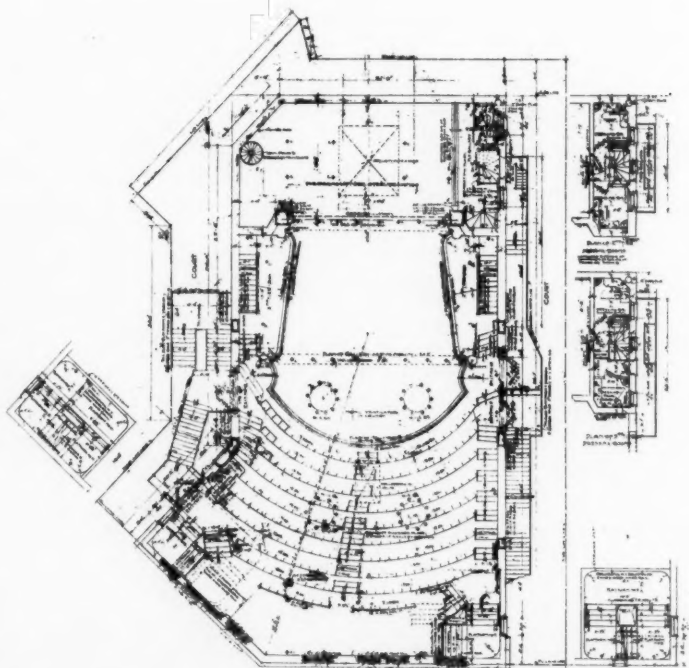
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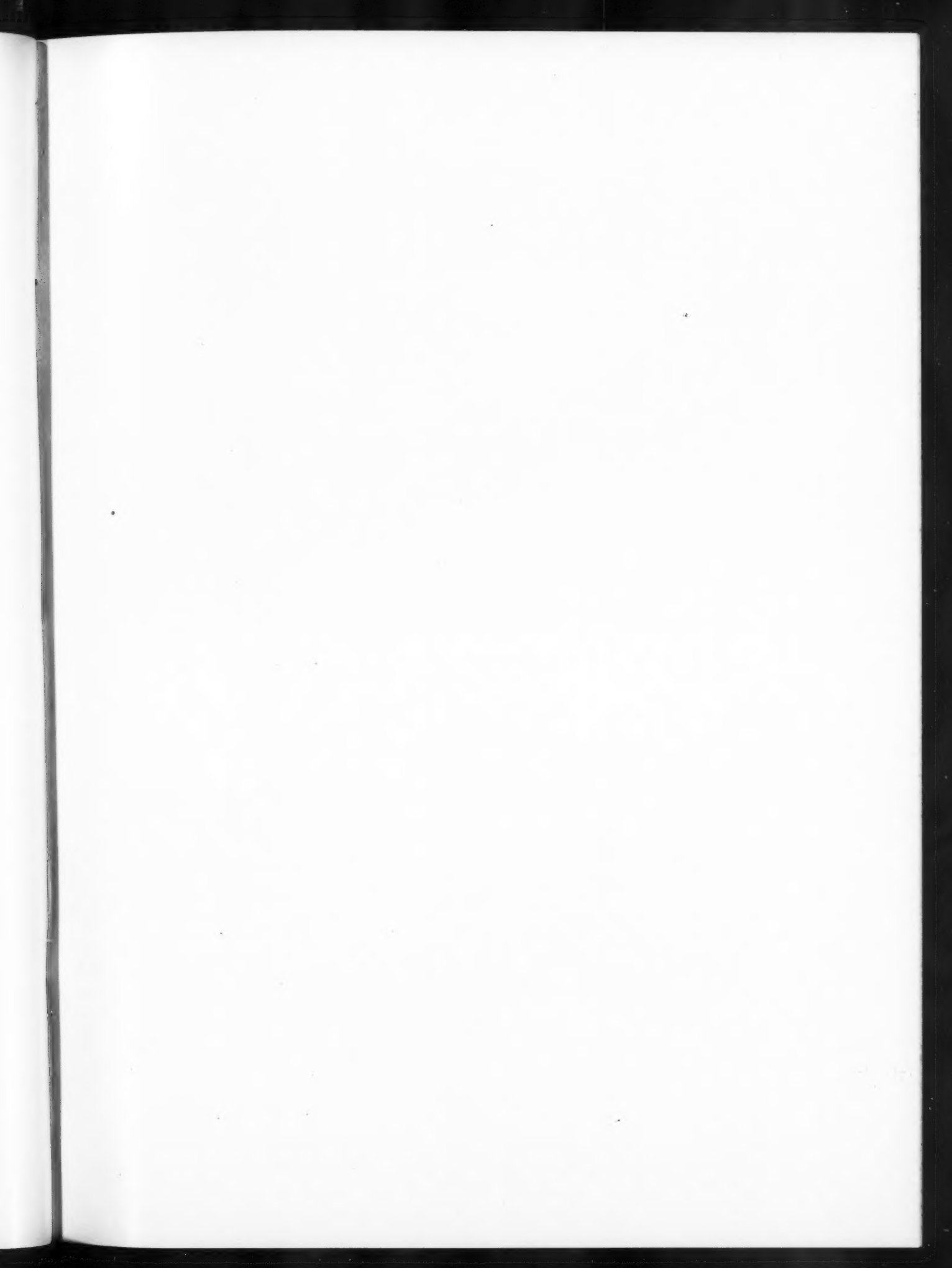
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GALLERY PLAN

GOLD THEATRE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MESSRS. SHAMPAN & SHAMPAN,
ARCHITECTS

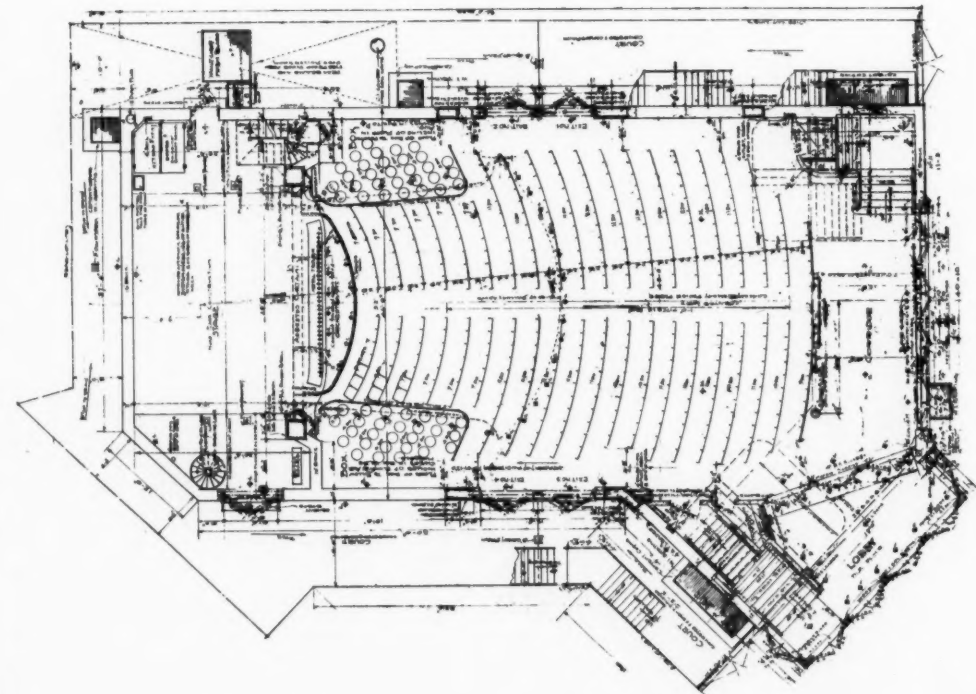




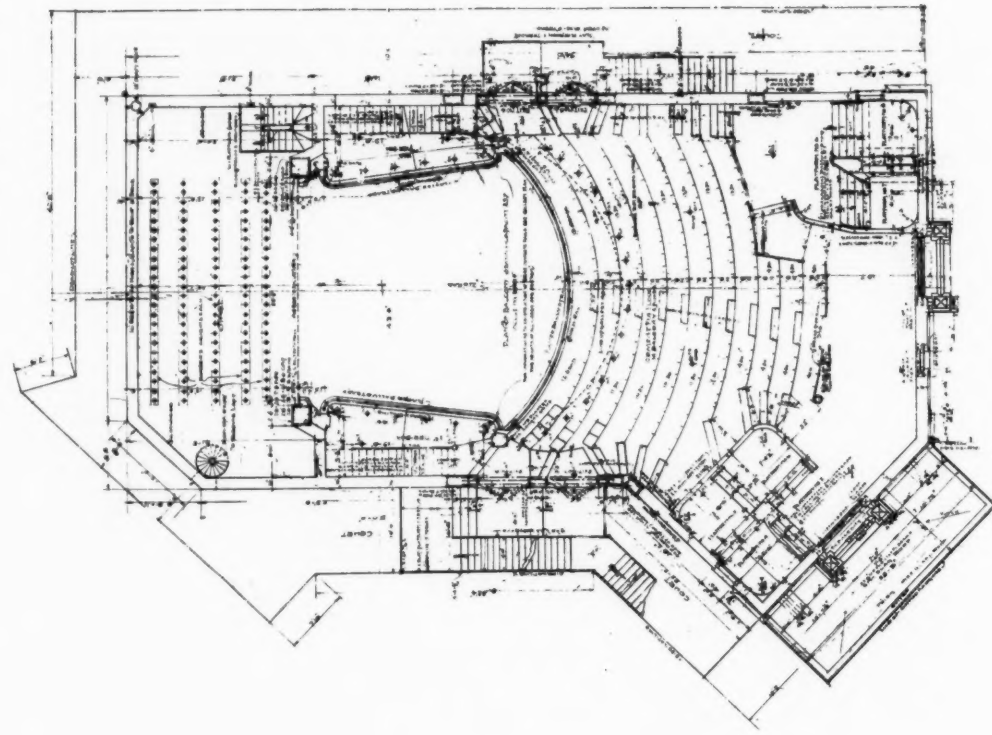
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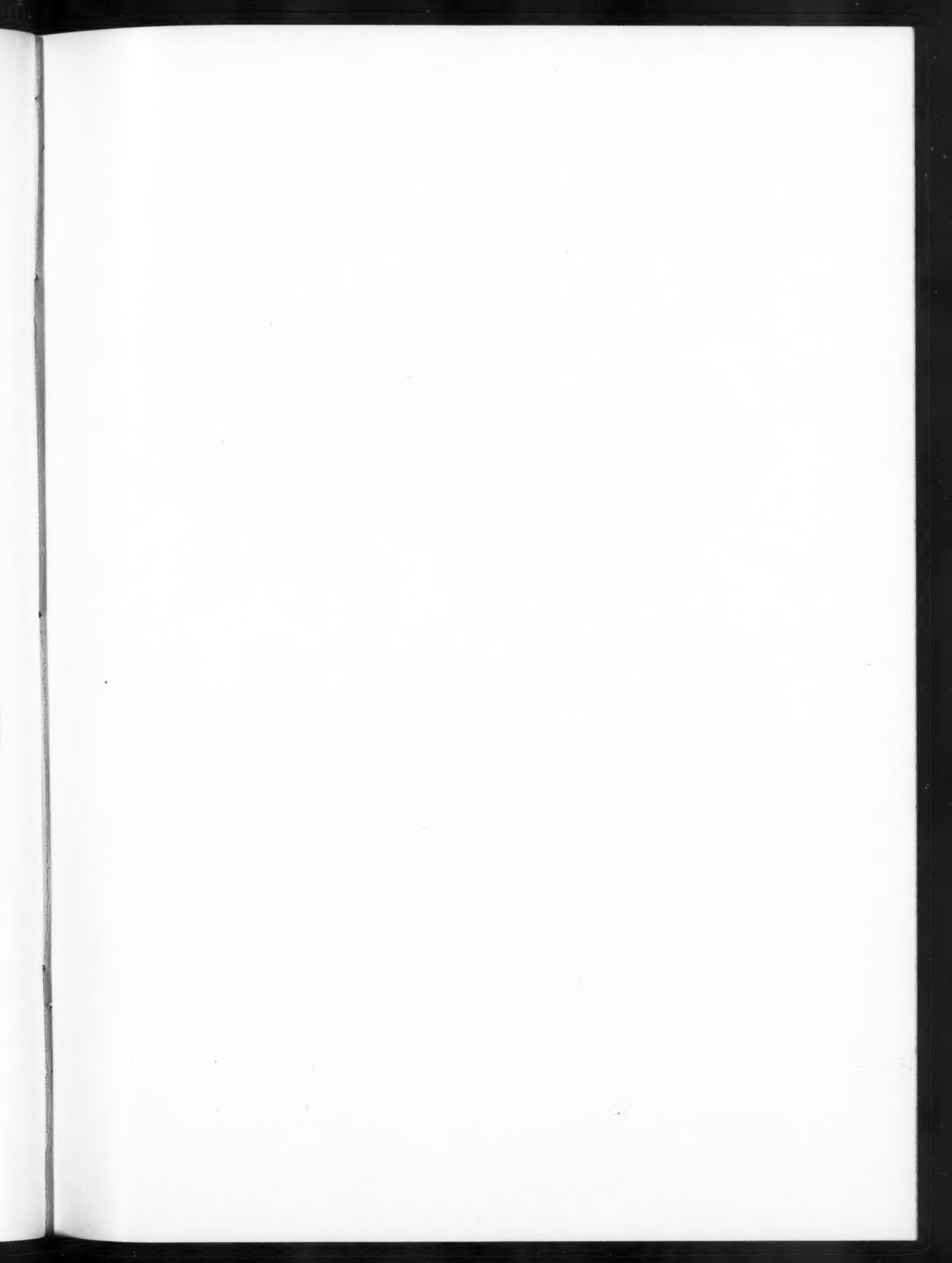


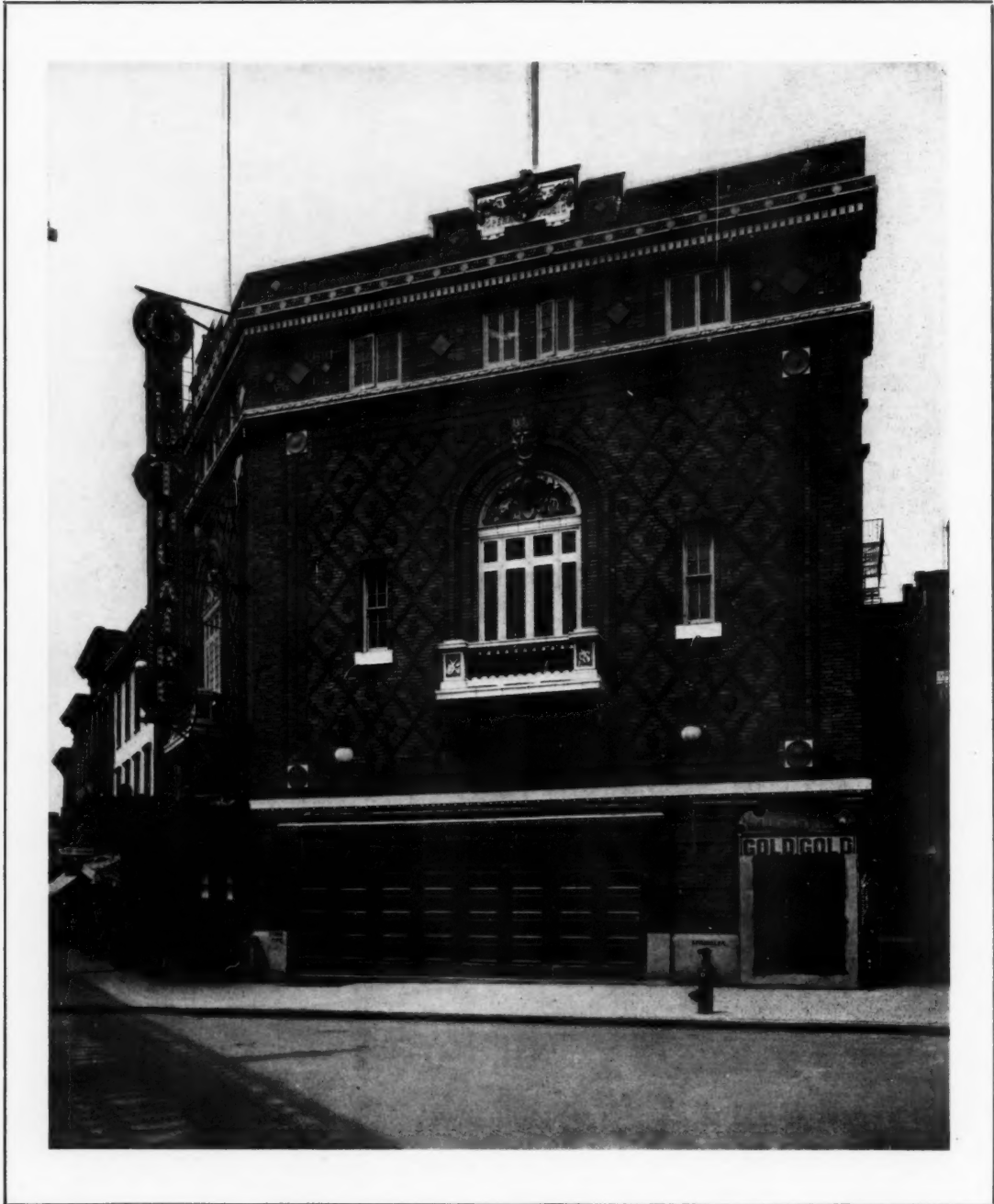
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BALCONY PLAN

GOLD THEATRE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
MESSRS. SHAMPAN & SHAMPAN, ARCHITECTS





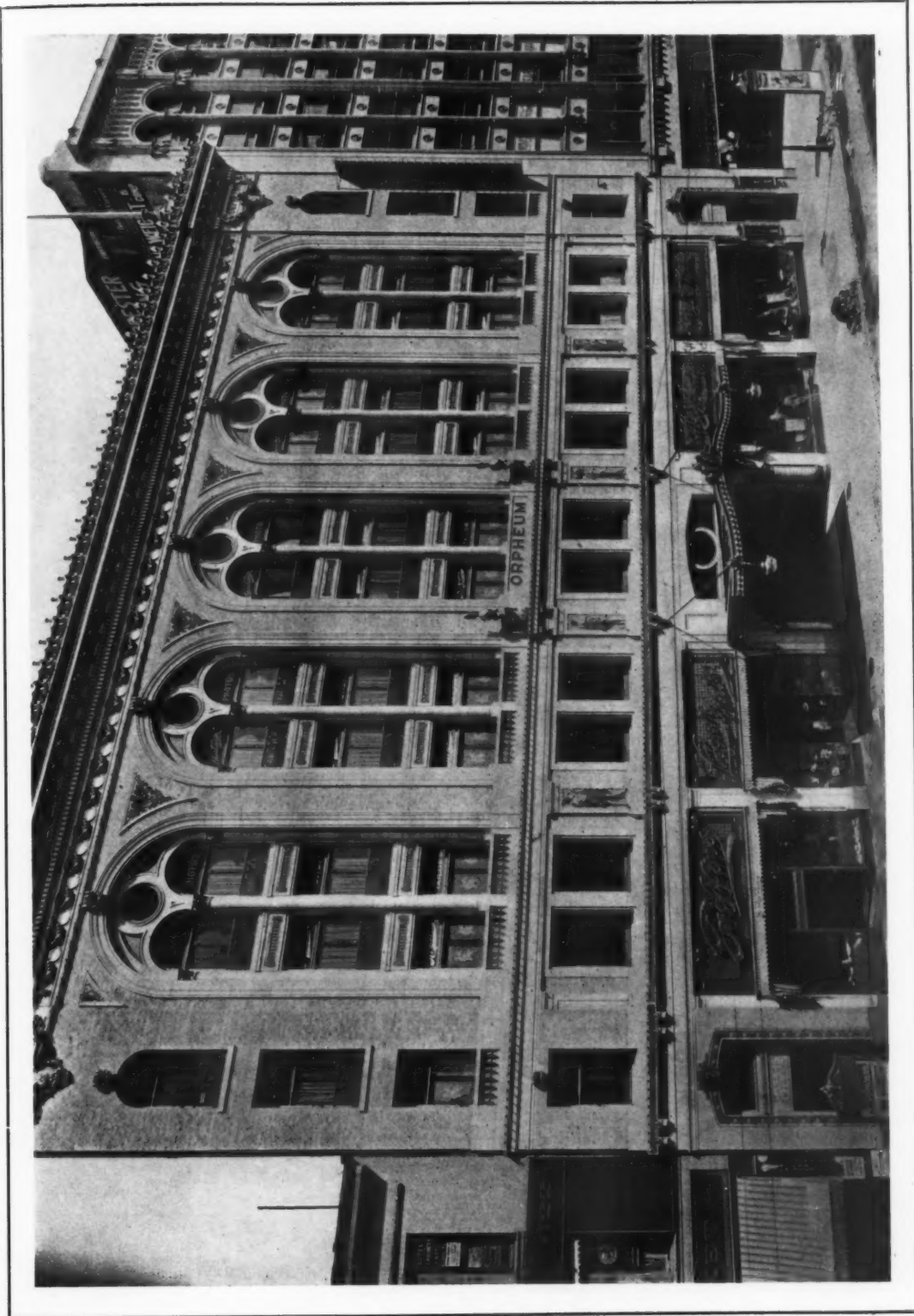
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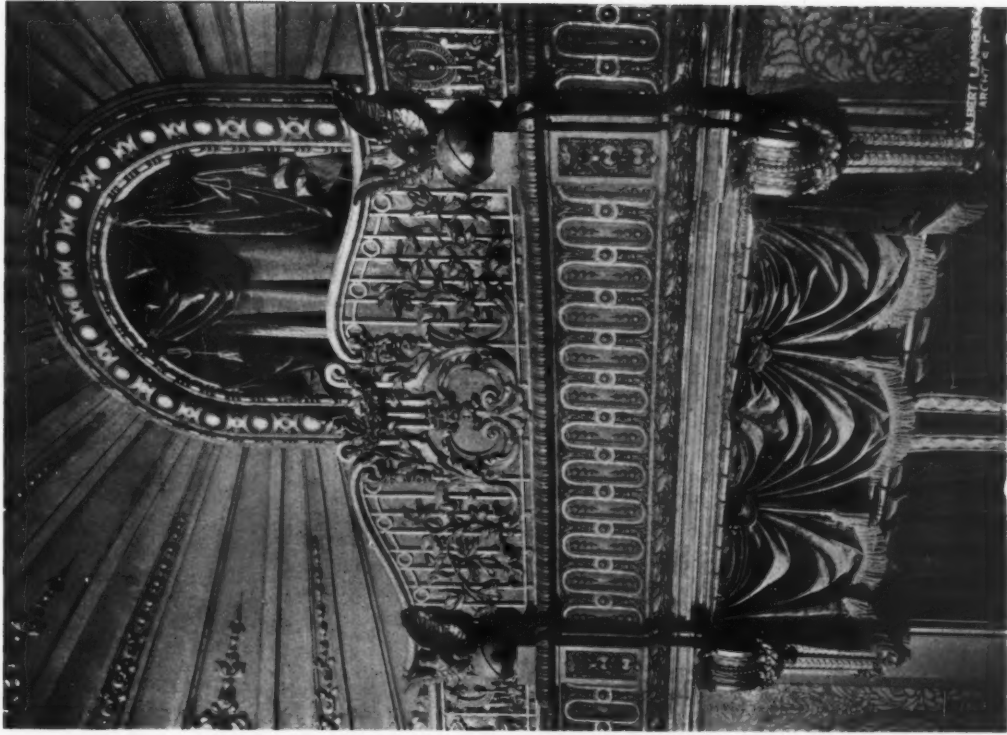
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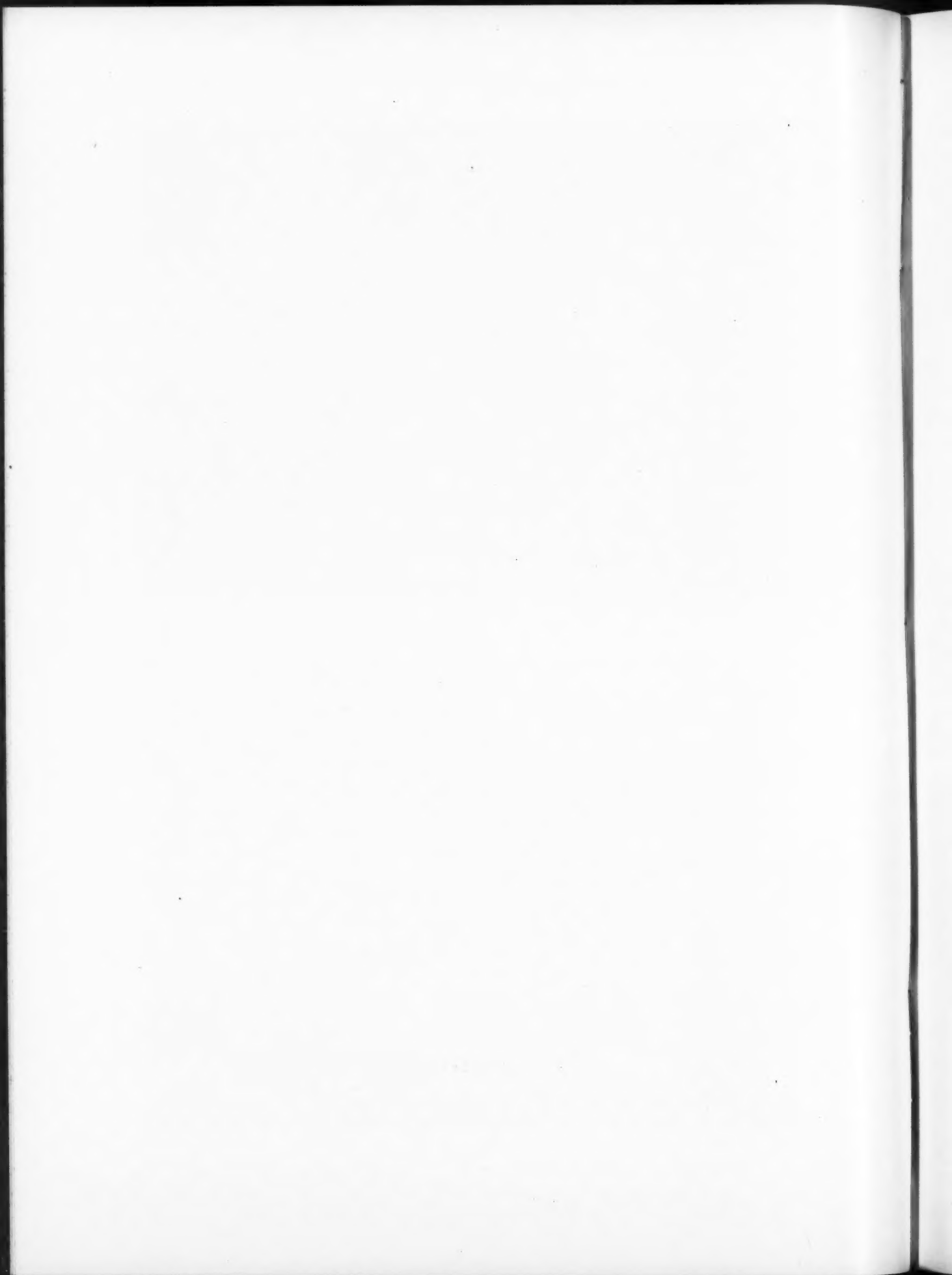


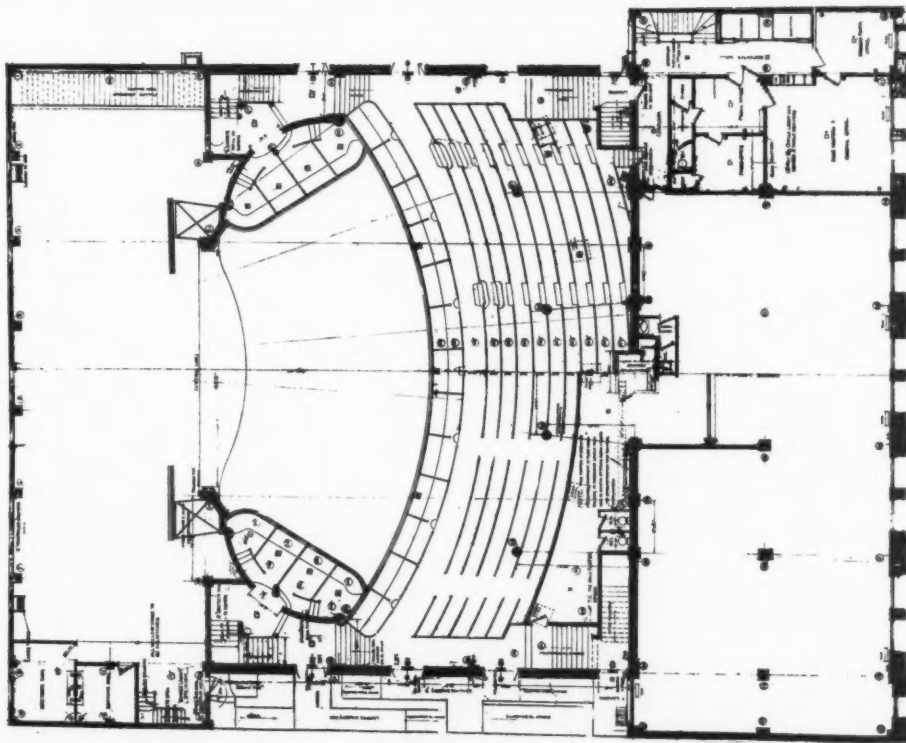
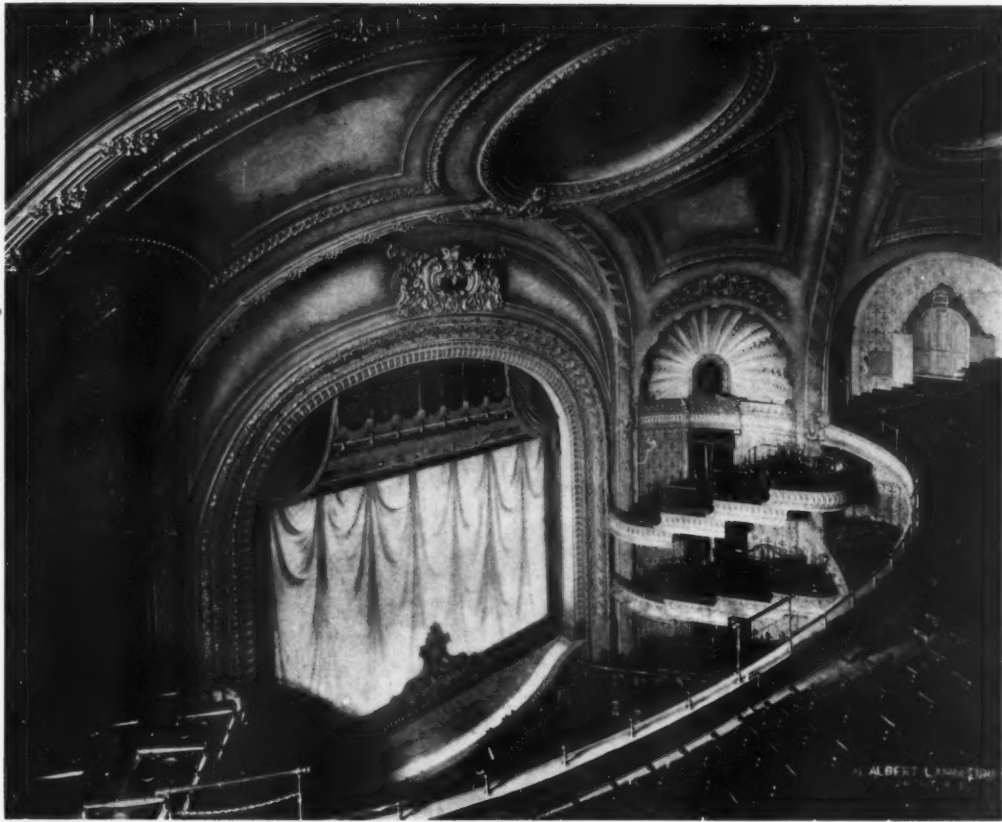
ORPHEUM THEATRE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MR. G. ALBERT LANSBURGH, ARCHITECT





ORPHEUM THEATRE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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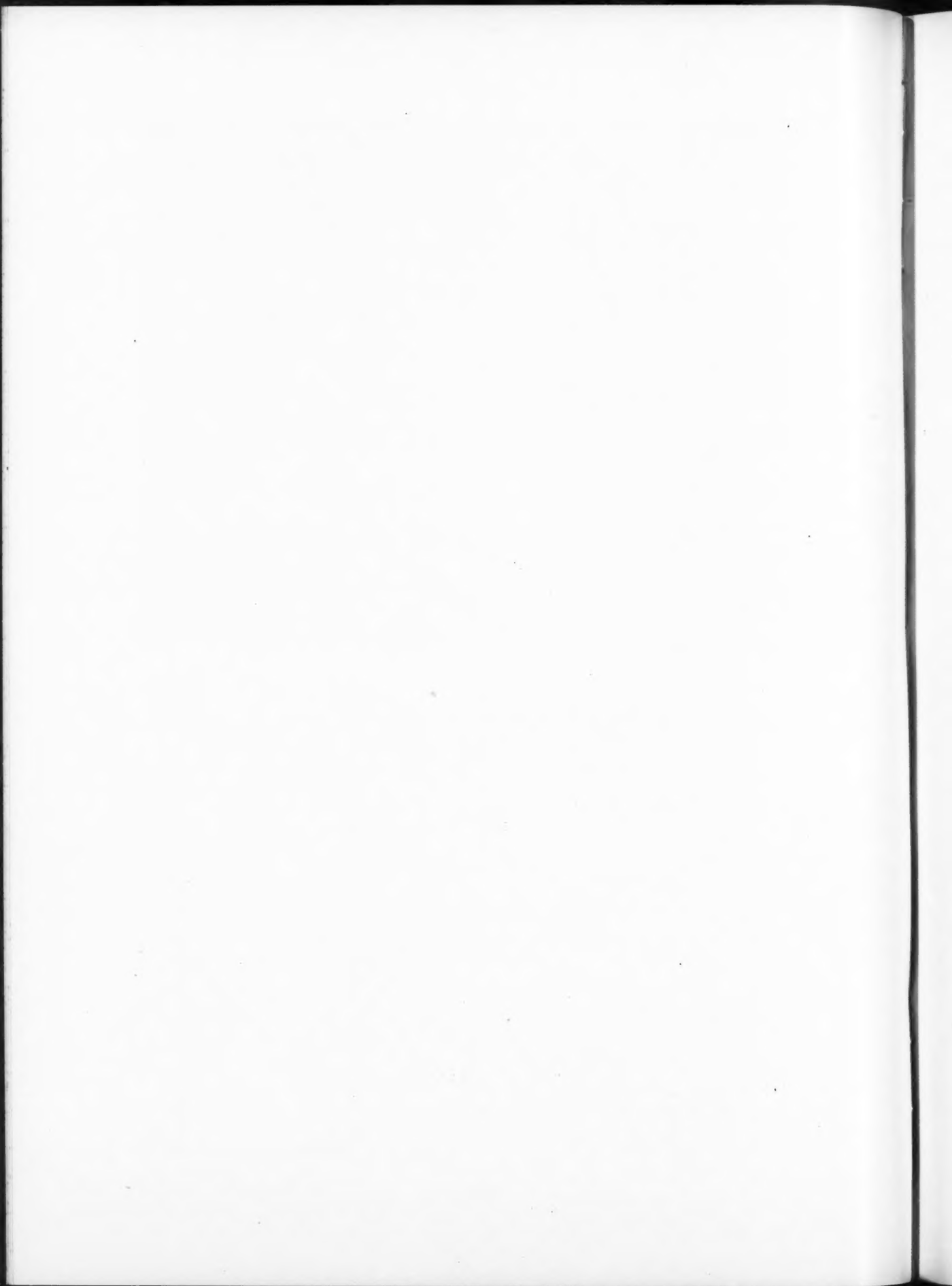


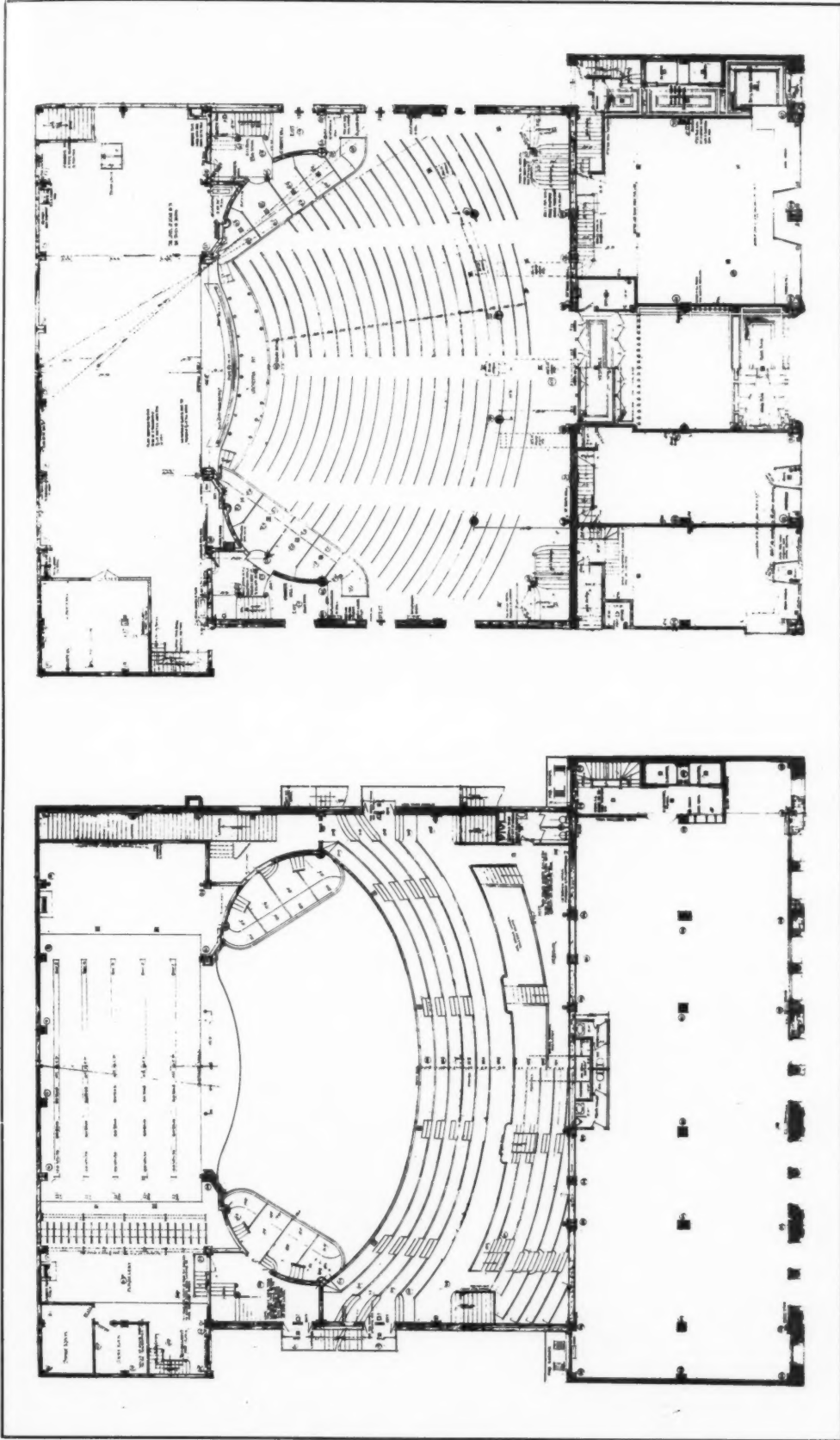


VIEW FROM GALLERY AND MAIN FLOOR PLAN

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MR. G. ALBERT LANSBURGH, ARCHITECT



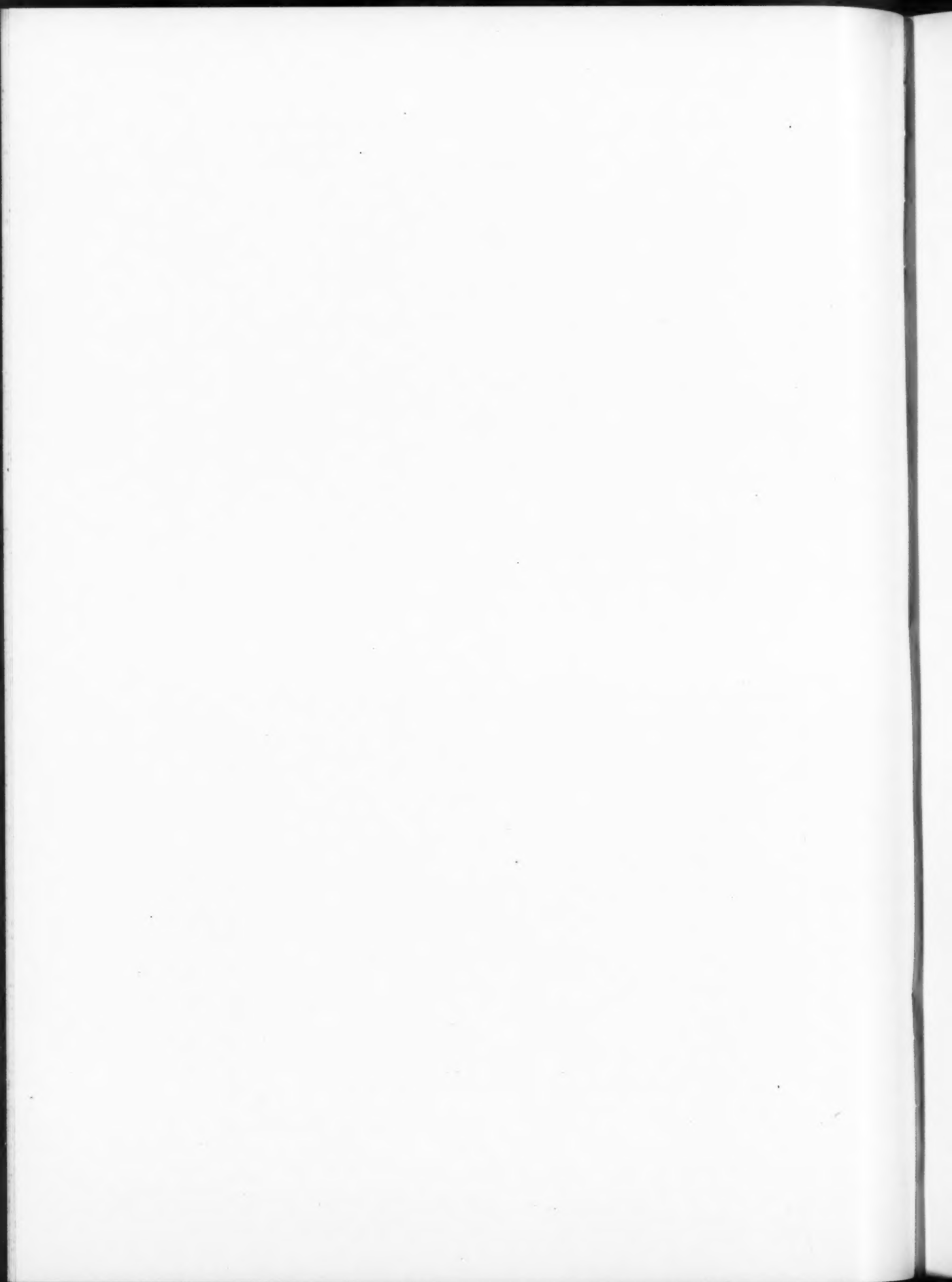


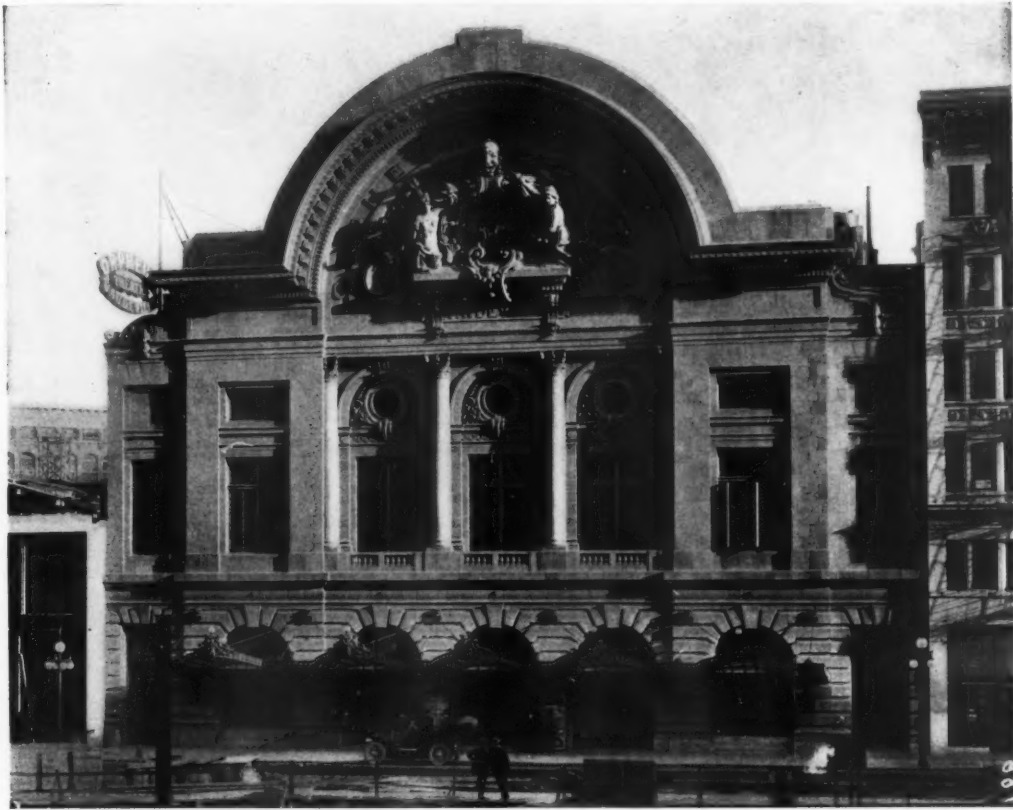
GALLERY PLAN

MAIN FLOOR PLAN

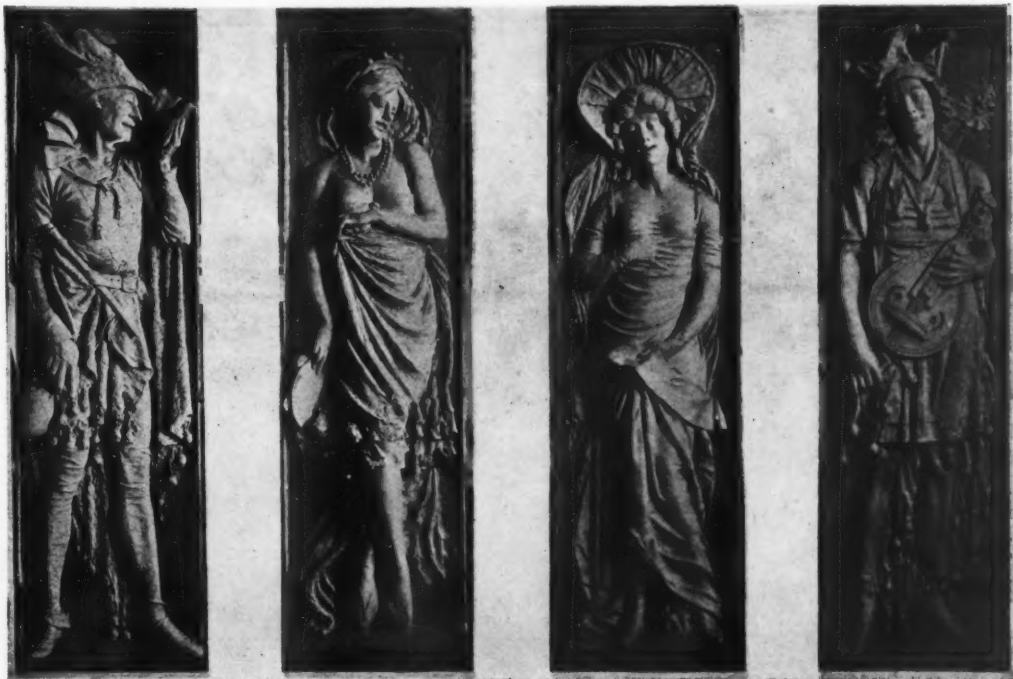
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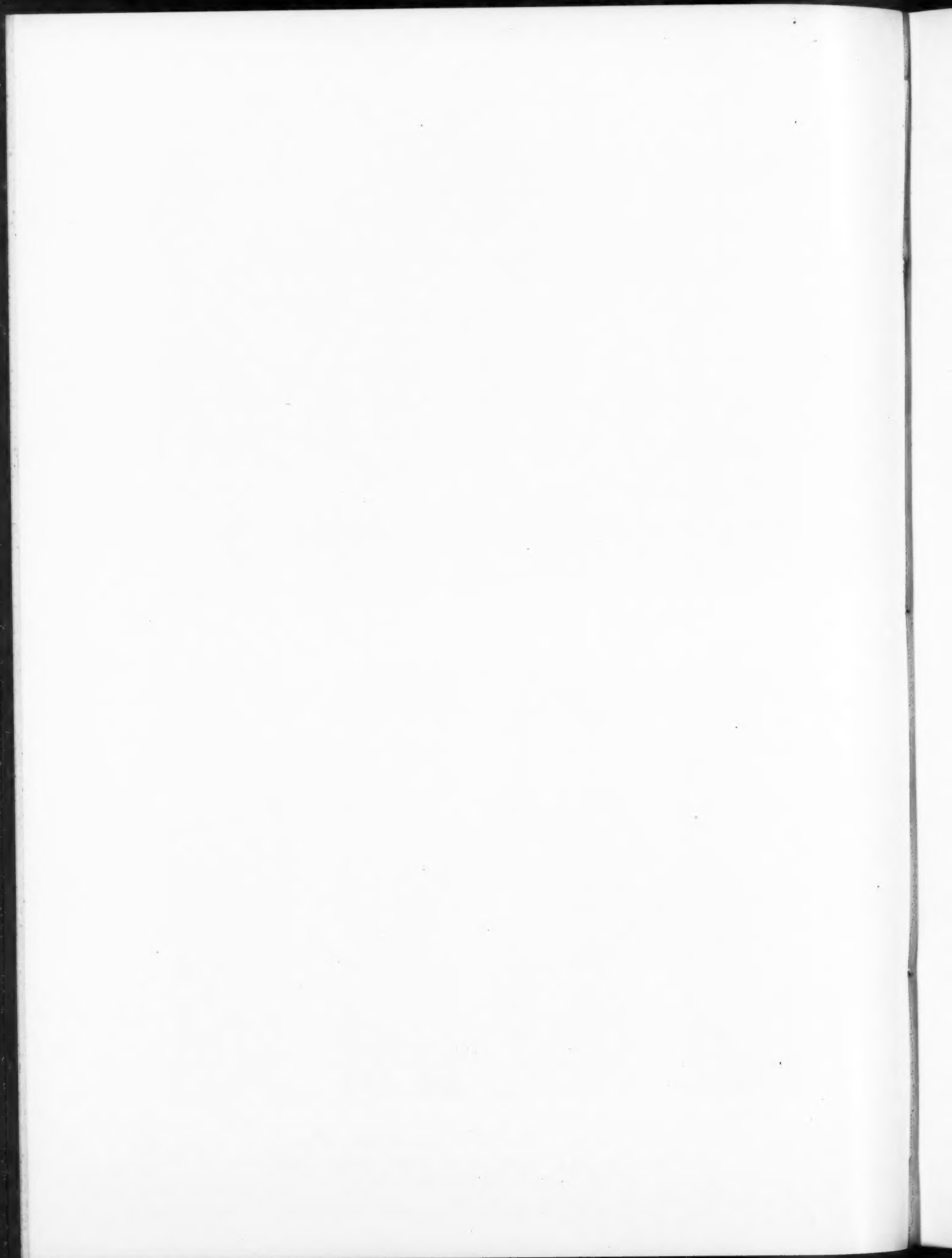
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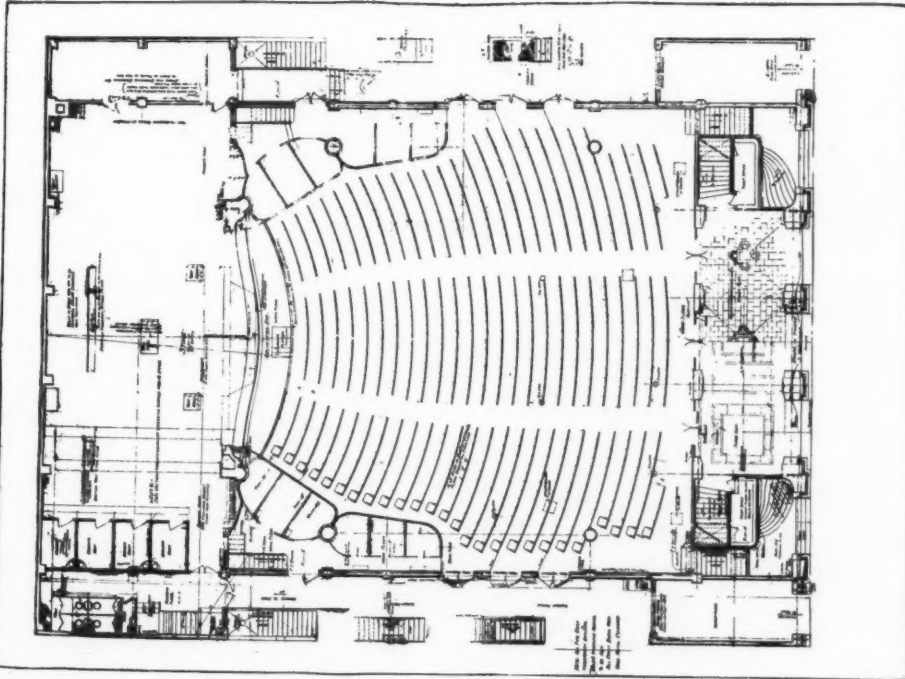
THE DANCE

SONG

MUSIC

FIGURES IN POLYCHROME TERRA-COTTA. DOMINGO MORA, SCULPTOR
ORPHEUM THEATRE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MR. G. ALBERT LANSBURGH, ARCHITECT





ORPHEUM THEATRE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

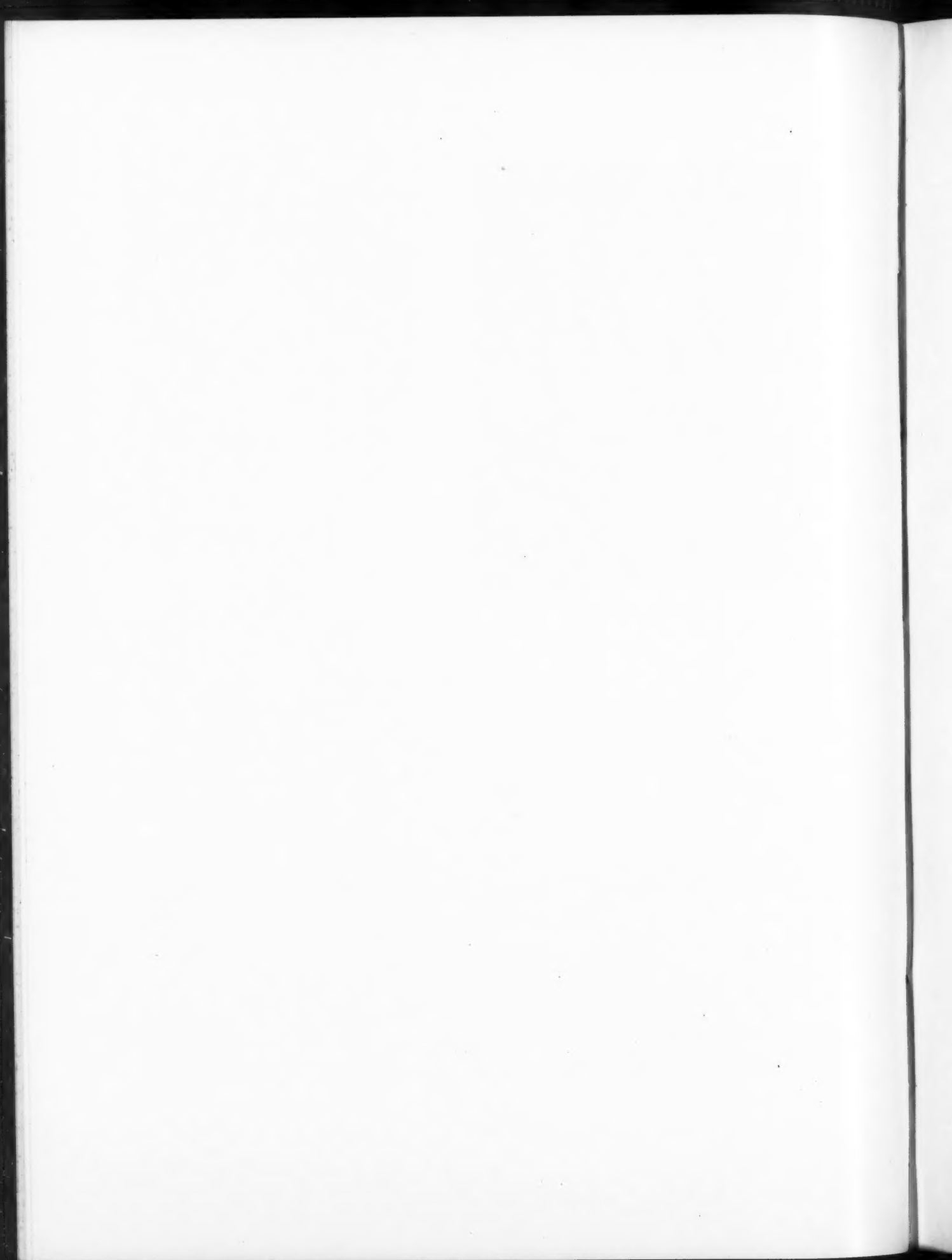
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PROSCENIUM ARCH

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CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

GLENN BROWN, F.A.I.A., FORMERLY SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF THE FINE ARTS

At the annual meeting of the Washington Society of the Fine Arts, held in Washington, D. C., on January 21st, Glenn Brown was elected president to succeed Thomas Nelson Page, who is now abroad as United States Ambassador to Italy.

Architects everywhere will approve the selection of Mr. Brown to head this important society, and agree that both by training and temperament he is eminently qualified for the office to which he has been elected.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

At the semi-annual business meeting of the San Francisco Architectural Club, held January 7, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, George Greenwood; Vice-President, Charles P. Weeks; Secretary, Albert R. Williams; Treasurer, William D. Sherman; Directors, Henry A. Thomsen and James A. Magee. William A. Garren was appointed to fill the unexpired term of George Greenwood.

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER, A.I.A.

A regular meeting of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held January 13th at the University Club, following a dinner tendered in honor of the members of the City Plan Commission of Providence and the City Plan Committee of the Board of Trade.

President Isham occupied the chair.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Glenn Brown, the retiring secretary of the Institute.

On motion of Mr. Pitts, duly seconded, it was voted that,

Whereas, the retiring secretary of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Glenn Brown, has been the leader in all the vari-

ous public spirited movements which the Institute has undertaken during his long service as secretary, and

Whereas, he has been largely instrumental in bringing them to successful issue; be it therefore

Resolved, that now, in recognition of his faithful services through so many arduous years, the members of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects extend to Mr. Glenn Brown their most sincere, hearty thanks and appreciation for his illustrious services in the past, and their hearty good wishes for his health and happiness in the many years which they hope will be vouchsafed to him; years during which they look forward to his continued co-operation.

It was voted that the Rhode Island Chapter retain its membership in the City Planning Conference.

Announcement was made that the Providence Art Club has asked co-operation of the Rhode Island Chapter in an exhibition of architectural drawings at an early date.

It was voted to refer the matter to the Executive Committee.

Mayor Gainer and Messrs. Isham, Barker, Homer, Farrell, Slade, Miner, Richmond and Green spoke briefly on the subject of City Planning.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

At the annual election, held during the semi-annual session at Columbia, of the South Carolina Association of Architects, the following officers were elected: President A. W. Todd, Charleston; vice-president, J. B. Urquhart, Columbia; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Sams, Columbia.

The association tabled a motion to merge with the South Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It endorsed a bill to be presented to the legislature, requiring State licenses for architects.

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LOUISIANA CHAPTER A. I. A.

The annual meeting of the Louisiana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held in New Orleans, January 13th.

The reports for 1913 were enthusiastically received. The balloting for officers resulted in the re-election of all the previous incumbents, except the secretary, who declined. In his place Prof. N. C. Curtis was elected. The new officers are: Charles A. Favrot, president; S. S. Labouisse, vice-president; N. C. Curtis, secretary; Leon C. Weis, treasurer. There was also elected Emile Weil, Sam Stone, Jr., and M. H. Goldstein, who, together with the officers, form the executive board.

The reports and recommendations made to the chapter by the officers and committees have outlined a large amount of work for the new board.

MILWAUKEE ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

Joseph Glasen was elected president of the Milwaukee Architectural Club at the annual meeting held January 12th. Other officers elected were: vice-president, Minor Rossman; secretary, Hugo Logeman; treasurer, N. Saln; trustees, Fons Mittenhausen, Arthur Lose; librarian, Edward Kussenow.

The club has gained about twenty new members during the last year.

COMPETITION

The Ohio State University has instituted a competition for the selection of designs for entrances to the grounds of the university at Columbus, Ohio, one to be constructed at Fifteenth Avenue and High Street and one at Neil and Eleventh Avenues

The committee has selected as professional adviser the university architect, Professor Joseph N. Bradford. The competition will be open to graduates of the Ohio State University, and any others who may care to compete. The cost of the gates must not exceed, approximately, \$8,000 for one and \$6,000 for the other.

Further information and details may be had by addressing the Professional Advisor, or W. H. Siebert, secretary for the committee.

PERSONAL

Mr. Harry Lawrie begs to announce that he has withdrawn from the firm of Fisher & Lawrie, architects, and that he will continue in the practice of architecture at 627 Paxton Block, Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Marshall J. Smith, architect, of Washington, D. C. has recently removed his offices to the Colorado Building in that city. Catalogues and samples of the Allied Arts and Crafts are desired.

Mr. Luigi R. Alviani, architect, Providence, R. I., announces that he has opened offices at 87 Weybosset Street, where he will practice his profession. He desires to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

Messrs. H. H. Martin and J. Y. Andrews have recently formed a copartnership for the practice of architecture, with offices at 118 South Main Street, Greenwich, S. C. Manufacturers' samples and catalogues are desired.

Messrs. Clausen and Clausen, architects, wish to announce that Mr. Walter O. Kruse, formerly with Carrere & Hastings, New York, has become associated as partner under the firm name of Clausen and Kruse, architects, at 315 Central Building, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. F. L. Ackerman, of the architectural firm of Trowbridge and Ackerman, and an alumnus of Cornell University, delivered an address before the College of Architecture at Cornell on January 17th. Mr. Ackerman took for his topic, "Architecture and Citizenship."

Messrs. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson having determined on a dissolution of partnership, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram and Mr. Frank William Ferguson will continue the practice of architecture as Cram & Ferguson, at 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., and 33 W. 42d Street, New York City. Mr. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue will continue the practice of architecture at 2 W. 47th Street, New York City.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

In this section will be found information concerning late catalogues issued by manufacturers of building materials, fixtures or equipment. Also under this head will be printed, from time to time, certain data relative to new devices or methods of construction considered to be of interest to architects. Architects are invited to make use of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT'S Catalogue Files and Information Department whenever they can do so to advantage. Any assistance we can render or information we can furnish in this connection will be freely given.

A CORRECTION

Under the head of "Doorhangers" in our issue of January 21st, and specifically referring to the product in this line handled by Grant Pulley and Hardware Co., 3 West 29th Street, New York, it was erroneously stated that this firm were manufacturers. They control the entire sale of the door hanger mentioned, but do not manufacture it. In stating the range of weight of doors to which these hangers could be applied, the limit was placed at 250 pounds. These hangers are furnished for gates and doors weighing up to 900 pounds, and in some instances, the agents state, hangers have been successfully applied to doors weighing eleven hundred pounds.

PROPOSED STANDARD SIZES OF CATALOGUES

The Technical Publicity Association of New York has recently devoted considerable attention to the movement to secure uniformity of size in advertising matter. Most catalogues of the present day are valuable and are supplied to a list of men to whom their contents will be of practical assistance.

It is recognized that the files of architects, purchasing agents, and others are carefully maintained and arranged, when possible, for prompt reference. If the catalogue of a manufacturer is of the size generally favored, its filing is a matter of routine, and the place is ready to receive it. If, however, it is larger or smaller than the other books in the files, there is no specific place that it will fit and the chances of its being thrown away are greatly increased. When one considers the multiplicity of sizes of catalogues, pamphlets, and other material used by manufacturers to-day, the advantage of a standard size is at once apparent.

A committee, appointed by the Technical Publicity Association to investigate and recommend standard sizes for catalogues,

recently measured nine hundred twenty-seven catalogues and found one hundred forty-seven different sizes, ranging from 3 x 5 to 11 x 14 1-4 inches.

As a result of a great deal of study and thought, this association has finally recommended that two sizes be adopted for all purposes. That all material used by manufacturers be bound up either 6 x 9 or 8 1-2 x 11 inches.

There are many considerations that have led to this recommendation, and it is thought that if generally adopted it will result in convenience to the user and a greater and more extended saving of catalogues for reference.

GRAPHITE PAINT

A booklet of approximately forty pages devoted to the presentation of what are termed "interesting facts" concerning Detroit Superior Graphite Paint, "its use, and manufacture, where it is, and why it prevents rust," has recently been issued by the Detroit Graphite Company, paint makers of Detroit, Mich.

The subject of graphite paint is thoroughly discussed. Views of structures upon which this company's product has been used are shown, and much other material of interest and value to those upon whom the responsibility for the selection of a protective coating for structural work devolves, is included in this pamphlet.

Copies of this work, or any information on the subject treated, will be furnished to those interested, upon application.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

A catalogue which, in a sense, commemorates their seventieth year in business has been recently issued by Samuel H. French & Company, paint and varnish makers of York Avenue, Fourth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

It gives particulars of what would appear to be a very complete line of paints and

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varnishes for all purposes, together with painters' accessories and allied materials. Three new commodities are listed in this catalogue, i. e., French's Flat Wall Coating, Crown Tinting Ochre, and a new green called "Alderbrook."

The Flat Wall Coating (ready mixed) is said to produce a soft tone water-color effect, even though made with oil. It is put up in white and eighteen colors. Crown Tinting Ochre is said to be lighter and richer than ordinary ochre, with a chrome yellow brilliancy. It is stated that Crown Ochre is finely ground in pure raw linseed oil. It is claimed to be strong in tinting power and covers well. The new green, "Alderbrook," is also said to be ground to extreme fineness in pure raw linseed oil. It is particularly recommended for a permanent and brilliant exterior green.

The catalogue referred to will be sent to those interested upon application.

ISOLATED ELECTRIC LIGHTING

The Globe Electric Company, 195 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., are designers and makers of electric lighting plants for installation in those localities where the service of the city plant cannot be obtained. In a pamphlet recently issued the merits and construction details of the isolated plants made by this company are illustrated and explained. This pamphlet will be sent on application.

The makers state that their installations are entirely automatic and do not call for any skilled knowledge in their operation. The systems are made in varying sizes from 10 to 130-lamp capacities.

WATER TOWERS

The Chicago Bridge and Iron Works, 30 Church Street, New York, are makers of steel water towers, stand pipes, oil tanks, and bridges. In a pamphlet recently issued there are illustrated a variety of water towers of recent erection, and of varying capacities, that will no doubt be found interesting by architects. The earlier types of water towers that were usually most disfiguring land marks, have given place to

those of more artistic designs and of greater enduring qualities. The pamphlet referred to will be mailed on application.

SAFE CABINETS

The Safe-Cabinet Co., of Marietta, Ohio, are makers of steel furniture, which they claim is the highest type and grade possible of execution. An illustrated pamphlet shows a variety of styles, designed to meet all possible requirements. The designs are characterized by simplicity and good proportion, and the method of construction, as set forth in the catalogue, would seem to sustain the contention of the makers of these cabinets that they possess unusual fine resisting qualities. These cabinets are constructed with outer and inner walls being covered on the inner surfaces with fire-proof material, enclosing copious air chambers. The makers will forward illustrated catalogue on request.

FILTERS

Catalogue No. 9, issued by the Lynn-Superior Co., 3248 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, illustrates a line of water filters, porcelain type, made by this company.

The filtering medium employed is porous stone, which the makers state is germ-proof, and at the same time possesses the quality of rapid filtration, so necessary when filters of small capacity are used. The line illustrated shows filters from the ordinary domestic or "water-cooler" type to groups or "Batteries" of the larger sizes for supplying ice-making plants or those localities where considerable quantities of water are used. This pamphlet will be sent on request.

PERSONAL

Mr. Frank A. Simonds, Grand Rapids, Mich., patentee of the Simonds Automatic Vacuum Valve, and until recently connected with the Simonds Heating and Specialty Company, resigned from the board of directors in November, and on January first severed all active connections with the company.



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Your experience has taught you that metal roofings are very costly, both in first cost and for maintenance. They require painting every so often, and easily corrode under the action of smoke and acid fumes. Slate cannot, of course, be laid on a roof that is comparatively flat. A ready roofing is out of place on a first-class permanent building because of the danger of damage from leaks and because of the frequent paintings that make it by far the most costly you could use.

To anyone who will investigate the subject, it will be apparent that a Barrett Specification Roof is by far the most economical and satisfactory.

The five layers of Coal Tar Pitch insure its being *really waterproof*, the five plies of tarred felt give it strength and body, and the gravel or slag or tile which forms the wearing surface bears the brunt of the weather.

There are many cases of roofs built along lines of the Barrett Specification which are doing good service at the age of twenty or even thirty years without any expense for maintenance.

Underwriters always accord these roofs the base rate of insurance.

Send to our nearest office for a copy of The Barrett Specification in full. It specifies a roof which will always stand as a proof of your good judgment.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S.; Sydney, N. S.

Warehouse of Louisville Lead & Color Co., Louisville, Ky.
Architects — McDonald & Dodd, Louisville, Ky.
Roofers—J. L. Strassel Paint & Roofing Co., Louisville, Ky.



SPECIAL NOTE
We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding. If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:
ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified, and subject to the inspection requirement.

- HOUSES, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND. Electus D. Litchfield, Architect. *Architecture*, January, 1914.
- HOUSE OF R. G. JONES, NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. R. W. Power, Architect. *The American Architect*, January 21, 1914.
- HOUSE OF JOHN E. McELROY, So. ORANGE, N. J. Davis, McGrath & Kiessling, Architects. *Architecture*, January, 1914.
- HOUSE OF MRS. E. M. NEUSTADT, ALTADENA, CAL. Elmer Grey, Architect. *The American Architect*, January 7, 1914.
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- LIGHTING, WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT? By F. Lawrent Godinez. Various illustrations. *The Architectural Record*, January, 1914.
- LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., ALTERNATIVE DESIGNS FOR. John Russell Pope, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, October, 1913.
- MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. William Welles Bosworth, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, September, 1913.
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- MONSIEUR BIGOT'S MODEL OF ROME, TWO VIEWS OF. *Journal of the A. I. of A.*, December, 1913.
- MURAL PANEL. By Frank Brangwyn. *The International Studio*, January, 1914.
- NOTRE DAME AND ILE DE LA CITE FROM THE NORTHEAST, PARIS, FRANCE. Etched by George T. Plowman. *The Architectural Review*, September, 1913.
- PAPILLON HALL, MARKET HARBOUROUGH, ENGLAND. E. L. Lutyens, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, September, 1913.
- PICKENHAM HALL, SWAFFHAM, ENGLAND. R. Weir Schultz, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, September, 1913.
- PLATT, CHARLES A., ARCHITECT. ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE WORK OF. *The Architectural Record*, January, 1914.
- PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, THE GRADUATE COLLEGE GROUP OF. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Architects. *The Architectural Record*, January, 1914.
- RECITATION BUILDING OF BOSTON COLLEGE, NEWTON, MASS. Maginnis & Walsh, Architects. *The American Architect*, January 14, 1914.
- ST. ETIENNE DU MONT, PARIS, FRANCE. Etched by George T. Plowman. *The Architectural Review*, September, 1913.
- ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH AT VIEWSLEY, WEST DRAYTON, ENGLAND. Nicholason & Corlette, Architects. *The Architectural Review*, October, 1913.
- ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, WONERSH, ENGLAND. C. Harrison Townsend, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, September, 1913.
- ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Architects. *Architecture*, January, 1914.
- SELBY ABBEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND. J. O. Scott & Son, Architects. *The Architectural Review*, October, 1913.
- TEMPLE OF THE SCOTTISH RITE, WASHINGTON, D. C. John Russell Pope, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, October, 1913.
- UPTON GREY HOUSE, WINCHFIELD, HANTS, ENGLAND. Ernest Newton, Architect. *The Architectural Review*, October, 1913.
- VARICK STREET, NEW YORK CITY, PEN SKETCHES OF. By Rawson W. Haddon. *The Architectural Record*, January, 1914.
- VILLA OF ARTHUR CURTIS JAMES, MIAMI, FLA. Robert W. Gardiner, Architect. *The Architectural Record*, January, 1914.
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BUILDING NEWS

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it all. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Parties in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

ALABAMA

BINGHAM.—Architect H. D. Breeding, 15 Watts Bldg., has prepared plans for a new ten-story building to be erected in this city at once.

ARIZONA

TEMPE.—New bids on the Normal Arts Building, to be erected in this city are to be advertised for.

TUSCAN.—The Odd Fellows of this city are considering the erection of a new building. S. E. Gregory is a member of the committee appointed to investigate the matter.

CALIFORNIA

LODI.—Drs. A. M. Tower, J. E. Nelson, S. R. Arthur and J. M. Gardner are considering the proposition of incorporating for the purpose of erecting an up-to-date hospital in this city.

POMONA.—The Board of Education of this city will receive bids for the construction of a seven-room grade school at San Antonio and Ninth St., in accordance with plans prepared by Architect Paul F. Higgs, First Natl. Bk. Bldg.

ROSEVILLE (Placer Co.).—The women of the Episcopal Guild met recently at the home of Mrs. H. Allen and discussed plans for a new Guild Hall to be built in the near future.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Hungarian House Association is planning to erect a National Home for the purpose of

bringing about a closer association between the Hungarian residents of this city.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD.—Plans are being prepared for a new grammar school building to be erected in this city at a cost of about \$71,000.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—Architect Wallace Hance has been selected to prepare plans for the new \$13,000 synagogue for the Chesed Shel Emeth congregation. J. Wenshtain is chairman of the building committee.

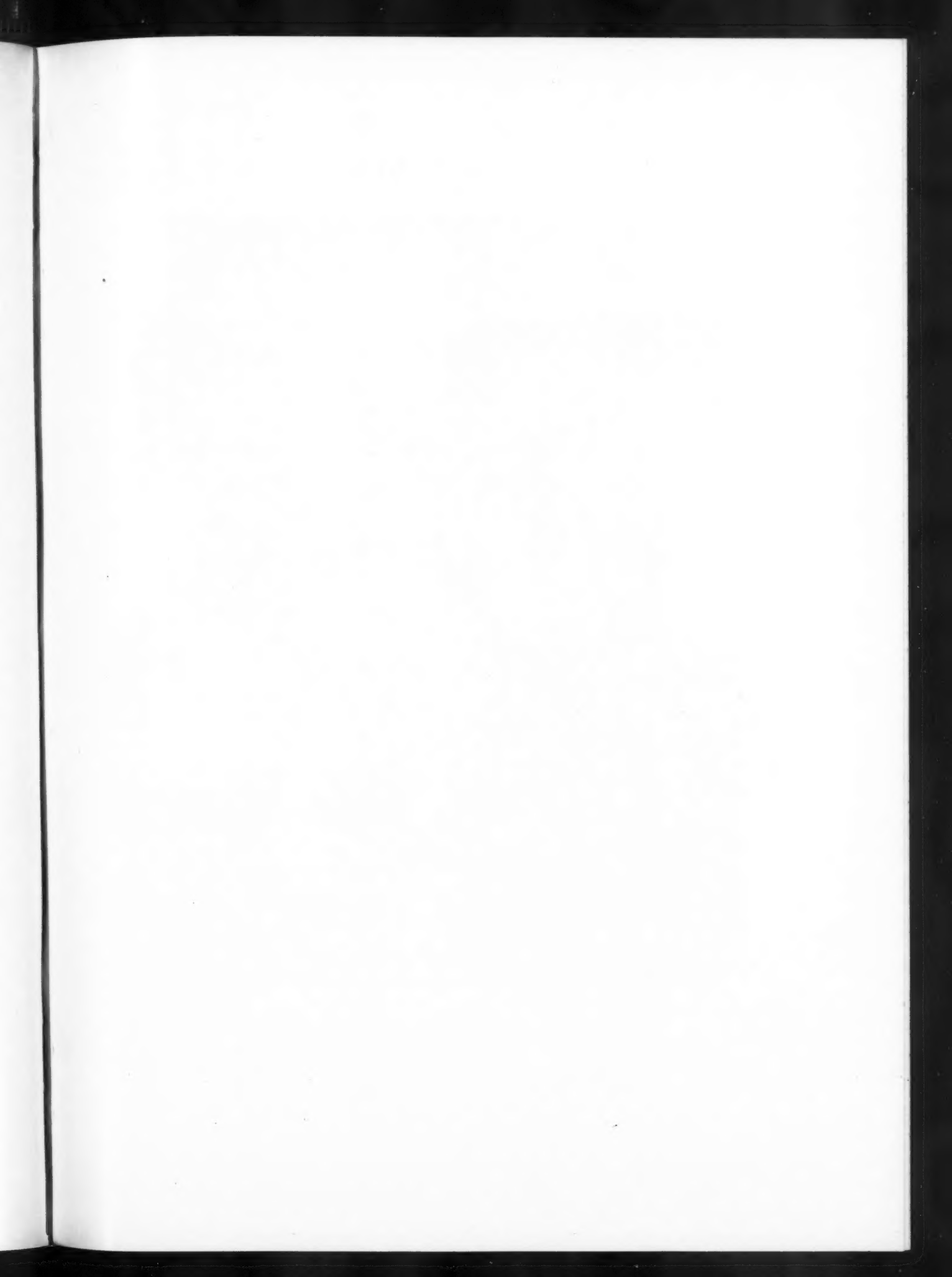
FLORIDA

GAINESVILLE.—The contract for the new college of law building to be erected at the State University will be awarded at the Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, on February 9th. Architect W. A. Edwards, Atlanta, has been authorized to advertise for bids.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—Dr. J. R. Hopkins is planning to erect a sixteen-story professional building at Peachtree and Baker St. Architect Edward E. Dougherty is working on plans for the building.

AUGUSTA.—Members of the Cumming St. Synagogue are preparing for the erection in the near future of a new



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF PULPIT, CHURCH OF S. CROCE, FLORENCE, ITALY